

Scrapbook
of
William F. Macy.

HILL, SMITH & Co.

(INC.)

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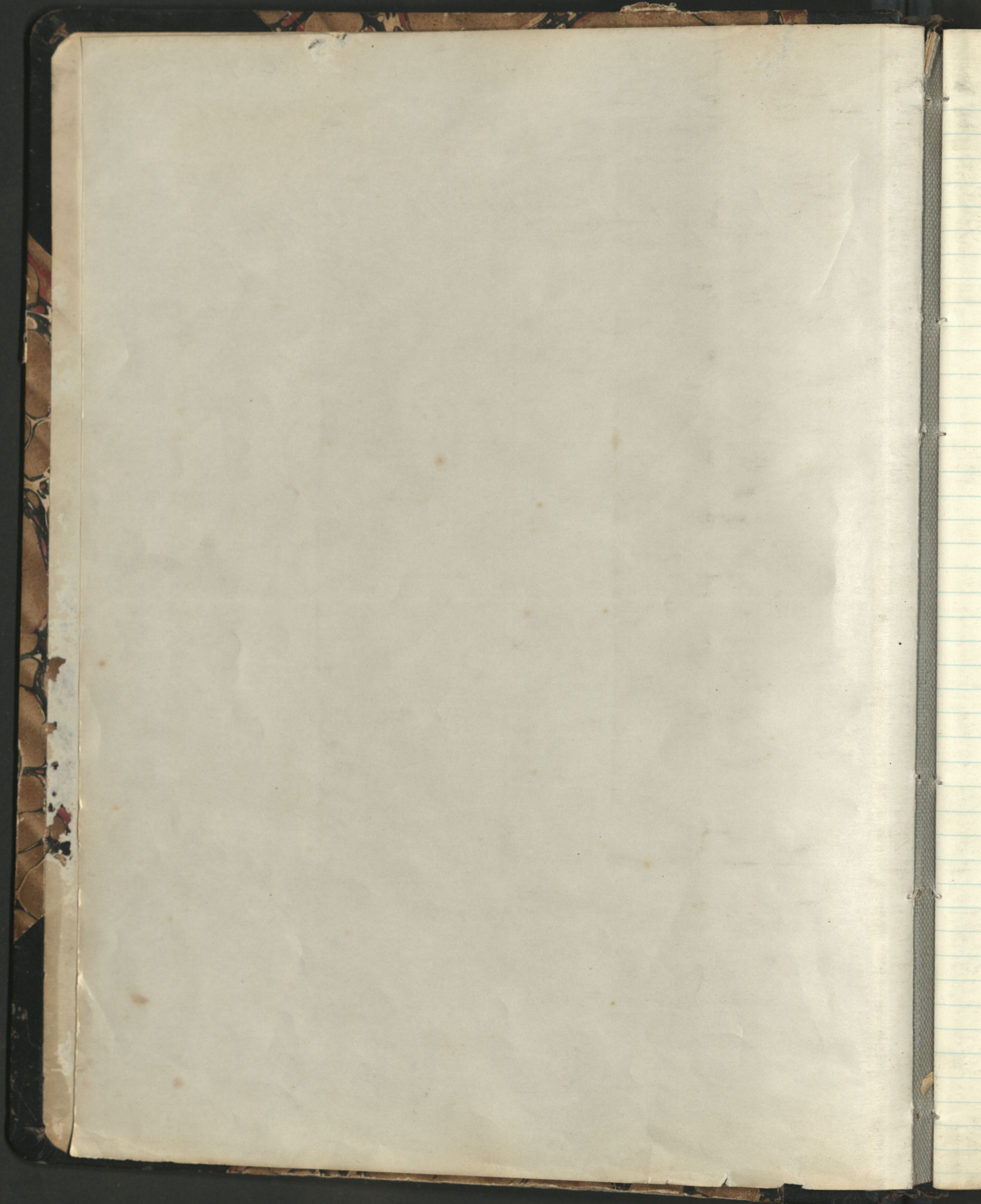
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6/27/47

Scrapbook of William F. Macy

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A Whaling Museum for Nantucket.

A meeting was held in town this week at which a temporary organization was effected looking to the establishment here of a museum commemorative of Nantucket's palmy days as a whaling port. If the plans of the organizers and promoters of this enterprise are realized, as we have every reason to believe they will be, Nantucket will have an institution unique of its kind and one to be proud of.

Temporary officers, pending further development of the organization, were elected as follows: President, William F. Macy; Secretary and Curator, Henry P. Schauffer; Treasurer, Albert G. Brock.

Deeds have already passed for the purchase of the Hadwen & Barney brick candle-house at the head of Steamboat wharf, with land enough on either side to afford ample protection from encroachment, title being taken by the Secretary, who has in turn conveyed it in trust to the Treasurer to hold pending the raising of the necessary funds to clear the property of encumbrances, make the necessary repairs and changes to the building to adapt it to the purpose in view, and install an equipment which shall tell the story of whaling from beginning to end.

This historic building, built in 1846, immediately after "the great fire," was itself a part, and a most important part, of Nantucket's world-famous industry. Its general structural condition is as good today as when it was built nearly eighty years ago, and it is most fitting that it should be put to the use contemplated.

Already far more than a nucleus for the proposed museum is assured by the generous offer of Mr. Edward F. Sanderson (who recently purchased the estate known as "Moor's End," on Pleasant street, and is now making extensive alterations and improvements thereto) to turn over to the organization his entire collection of whaling material.

This comprises, among other treasures, one of the best collections of whaling implements ever brought together, a large number of ship models, paintings, prints, books and a genuine old-time whale boat, completely furnished with everything used by the whaleman in the old days, and fully equipped ready to "lower away" in pursuit of the great leviathan.

Through the invaluable assistance and co-operation of Mr. Frank Wood, curator of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society's museum at New Bedford, and of Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, formerly curator of the Brooklyn Museum and now assistant curator of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, (who will be remembered here for his delightful lectures under the auspices of the Nantucket Historical Association) many unique and interesting articles connected with whaling history have already been secured, and more are "in the offing."

It is hoped and believed that the institution will not only have the most hearty support locally and among Nantucketers everywhere abroad, but that it will appeal equally to all those, wherever they may be, who are interested in preserving such a record of this now well-nigh vanished industry as carried on in the days of our prosperity and glory as "the greatest whaling port in the world."

With all due respect to old New Bedford and all the other whaling ports of the old days, it may be truly said that Nantucket was the mother of American whaling, and it is most fitting and appropriate that such a memorial to the whalers as this may well prove to be should be located right here and in this particular building, one of the few remaining reminders of our palmy days.

As an indication and assurance of the high purpose of the initiators of the enterprise, they have already made a formal offer to turn over, eventually, the title to the property, free of all debt or obligation

of any kind, to the Nantucket Historical Association as trustee for the people of Nantucket and visitors to the island, and at a meeting of the Council of the Historical Association, held on Wednesday of this week, it was unanimously voted to accept the offer with gratitude and in the spirit in which it was made.

Aside from any considerations of pure sentiment and local pride in the prospect of having such a memorial to our ancestors, we believe an institution of this kind will prove a most valuable business asset to the community, and more and more so as time goes on and interest in old-time whaling, sailing ships, and maritime affairs generally, continues to increase, as it is bound to do; and that many visitors will be attracted to the island who might not otherwise come, as the fame of Nantucket's whaling museum spreads abroad.

Nantucket Inquirer & Mirror, October

1925

New Bedford Mercury
Dec. 21, 1929

NANTUCKET WHALING MUSEUM NOTES

(By Wilbur G. Sherman.)

The work of reconditioning the interior of the Museum building, such as renewing windows and rebuilding most of the main flooring, is largely completed and the installation of the major exhibits progresses.

Conspicuous and complete is the whaleboat, with all its equipment, ready for "a greasy catch."

At the present time the reproduction of the whaler's try works is being built and it is to be completely outfitted with its utensils.

This is a novel feature and very appropriate, it being the first step in the several stages required to produce the best in candles.

The Nantucket whaling museum's distinctive special exhibit will be the spermaceti press and molds and accessories incident to candle manufacture. This press is a beam type, operated by consecutive additions of weights, as is familiar in beam market scales. It is unlike anything known hereabouts, being an earlier make than the screw press used in the New Bedford refineries.

It is interesting to reveal that Colonel E. H. R. Green is to have a duplicate of this press for his proposed oil refinery and candle works, to complete the industrial background of Whaling Enshrined.

Fortunately, the Nantucket people had four of these huge presses in their candlery building and requiring only one for their exhibit, were able to arrange with Colonel Green an exchange for several important items he had duplicated.

The island whaling museum is to have a balcony crosswise in their re-fitting building, a convenient vantage point overlooking the exhibits.

For the comfort of visitors, will be a rest room and the student and research worker will find a room or two reserved for library and study purposes.

The Whalers' Club of New Bedford is taking an interest in this new whaling museum at Nantucket, inasmuch as all such institutions will be as Meccas; a mirror and memory of an heroic epic, a phase of industry vital in the beginning of America.

In recognition of this purpose William H. Tripp of this city has given the museum a fine enlargement of the whaler Platina under sail as he has had the rare privilege to return to Nantucket an ancient harpoon a double barbed or arrow headed "iron," which had long been lost on its harbor bottom.

Clarence W. DeMontigny has presented the museum a selection of photographs of New Bedford harbor scenes connected with the whaling industry. For the cutting in collection Mr. Montigny gave a wooden toggle pin which is used in securing the hoisting tackle to the blanket piece.

Following the completion of the major features, a linoleum floor is to be laid and thereafter the installation of the lesser things in the Sanderson collection will proceed, that all may be in readiness for the formal opening, June 16, 1930.

NANTUCKET'S MUSEUM

A whaling museum, recalling the spacious days of her blue water prosperity, is the special contribution of Nantucket to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration. There, in a structure itself once dedicated to the manufacture of whale sperm candles, is a complete collection of the whaler's impedimenta. Harpoons and lances, bomb guns, cutting spades and all the tackle of a perilous calling, as well as a whale boat that has seen actual service, captains, portraits and whaling scenes and prints of famous Nantucket ships, all are preserved here for the pleasure and instruction of a generation which knows their significance, but only vicariously the thrill of deep sea chase and capture.

Probably no American port has its roots and origins in a more romantic and colorful past than the island of Nantucket. Certainly no ports ever enjoyed so nearly an exclusive monopoly of an essential and enormously profitable industry as that acquired by Nantucket and New Bedford during the first half of the nineteenth century. Their great whaling ships cruised the restless western ocean from New Zealand to Okhotsk, from Patagonia to Japan. In 1840 Nantucket was a flourishing community with a population of 10,000, the major portion of which concerned itself with the business of whaling. Although its prosperity from this source declined with the introduction of petroleum as a rival of sperm oil, the deep water tradition and the consciousness of a past remain perennially green in the sagas of sailing men and are to this day the Nantucketer's heritage.

Such a museum as the Nantucket Historical Association has designed should be of particular interest this year when pilgrims from many parts will come to familiarize themselves with Massachusetts and her historic souvenirs. It should become an integral part of a chain of similar institutions in other towns and cities, to perpetuate the vital spirit of the past. In it are housed the symbols of a calling charged and implicit with high and vigorous romance. So, on winter nights, when the wind is bitter and frozen seas thunder on the bar in the outer harbor, if the belated islander hurrying past the museum at the head of steamboat wharf should hear the stamping of a peg leg within and the creak of cordage, he will know that the ghost of Capt. Ahab, long drowned beneath the Pacific waste, has at last found refuge and forever lives again the stern and unrelenting chase of leviathan, of Moby Dick, the white whale.

THE NANTUCKET
WHALING MUSEUM



PAST - PRESENT - FUTURE

1927

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June, 1927*

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New Bedford Mercury

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZATION.

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THE WHALING MUSEUM

Its History to Date and Our Hopes and Plans for the Future.

Old Nantucket may truly be called the Mother of American Whaling. At least as early as 1670 the Nantucketers first engaged in the industry, and for nearly two hundred years thereafter it was the main stay and support of these islanders. For a considerable part of this time Nantucket was recognized as the leading whaling port of the world.

It would seem peculiarly fitting, therefore, that there should be established here a suitable memorial to the men (and women) who made this little outpost in the Atlantic the leader in this now practically vanished industry. And what more noble monument to them and to what they accomplished in the face of almost insuperable obstacles and difficulties could be conceived of than a museum in which may be displayed to the best advantage everything which it may be possible to assemble in connection with or relating to the business of whaling?

Some two or three years ago Mr. Edward F. Sanderson, of New York, having purchased one of the old Nantucket estates, commenced the work of renovating and furnishing the large mansion house thereon with a view to making it his home for a considerable part of the year. Becoming interested in the island's history as a whaling port,

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he began in a small way to collect implements and material relating to whaling. His original purpose was simply to make a collection for his own enjoyment, as one of the features of his Nantucket home, but as the idea developed his interest and enthusiasm increased, and as new opportunities for securing more and better material opened up, he continued to add to the collection.

He was fortunate in enlisting the services and co-operation of several of the few real experts in this line, including Mr. Frank Wood, Curator of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society's famous whaling museum at New Bedford, and of Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, Assistant Curator of the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, one of the recognized authorities on the subject of whaling and its history; also of Mr. Clifford Ashley, the well-known New Bedford artist, whose paintings of whaling scenes, ships and characters are universally acclaimed in whaling and marine circles, and whose recent beautiful book, "The Yankee Whaler" bids fair to become the great classic in the annals of whaling.

Acting under the advice and direction of these and local experts, a systematic and exhaustive search was started for anything and everything which would add to the extent and value of the collection. As new treasures were unearthed or run to cover, Mr. Sanderson bought lavishly, yet discriminatingly, and in a surprisingly short time he had succeeded in accomplishing what he had been told was now impossible—the

bringing together of a collection of whaling material, tools, implements, "gear" and "craft", of models, scrimshaw work, paintings, engravings, prints, books, documents, etc., etc., which is conceded to be one of the best, as to both quantity and quality, which has ever been assembled by either a private collector or a museum.

The collection represents an actual investment to date of over fifty thousand dollars. It is probably worth for re-sale much more than it cost, as the interest in and the demand for such material from private collectors are constantly increasing, and will continue to increase.

The collection having now far out-grown its owner's original plan or purpose, he conceived the laudable idea presenting it to the people of Nantucket and the general public as the nucleus for a museum—to be enjoyed for all time by all who are or may be interested in whaling and its history.

Recognizing the great educational value of such an institution, he believed that the Nantucket Historical Association, which is one of the most successful and flourishing organizations of its kind in New England, should be the ultimate custodian of the collection, and his purpose to thus enrich the society and the community as soon as suitable and adequate quarters for housing it were provided, was made known to the Council of the Historical Association, which accepted the prospective gift in behalf of the Association with due appreciation of the honor conferred and the trust reposed in them.

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NANTUCKET

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Probably no American origins in a more romantic than the island of Nantucket ever enjoyed so nearly of an essential and industry as that acquired by Bedford during the first century. Their great whale restless western ocean from Okhotsk, from Patagonia. Nantucket was a flourishing population of 10,000, the concerned itself with the. Although its prosperity from with the introduction of sperm oil, the deep was consciousness of a past green in the sagas of sail this day the Nantucketer's.

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The present quarters of the Historical Association are already overcrowded with its own collections, which naturally include much material relating to whaling, and its building is of course quite inadequate to properly house any such a large addition. On the contrary, it would welcome the possible relief which a special museum devoted exclusively to whaling might afford, and would at once turn over all its own whaling material to the new museum, thus securing much-needed room for expansion along other lines, and the opportunity to display to better advantage many interesting items of great historical interest which cannot now be shown properly if at all.

At just about this time the chance came, quite unexpectedly, to purchase the old Hadwen & Barney candle house, a substantial two-story slate-roof brick building, about 40x90 feet in size, situated on lower Broad street, at the head of "New North Wharf" (formerly so called) now known as Steamboat wharf.

This building, erected soon after the "Great Fire" of 1846, is in excellent condition structurally, being very heavily timbered and built on honor at the start. At comparatively small expense it can be made practically fire-proof. Though simple in its lines, the proportions are excellent, with a general effect of dignity and good taste which could hardly be improved upon. The doorway on Broad street is one of the choice architectural bits among the many in the old town, and has long been a favorite subject with the artists and photographers. Moreover, the building is

closely identified with the town's palmy days as a whaling port, one of the few reminders of those stirring times still surviving the march of progress. The location is ideal—at the very gateway to the town as the visitor lands at the wharf, yet convenient to the summer colony and the principal hotels, as well as to the business section and the older part of the town.

This interesting old edifice was about to be sold to parties who would have devoted it to commercial uses, and if it were to be saved from such a fate, there was no time to be lost. Mr. Sander-son, believing it to be eminently suited to the purpose of the proposed museum, and that others would certainly be found to provide funds for its purchase, immediately secured an option on it, which shortly afterward he took up and obtained deeds of the property, holding it in trust for this one purpose, pending further action by those likely to be interested.

Unfortunately, however, this most wise and timely action on his part started a series of misunderstandings and misapprehensions which it is now necessary to clear up. The impression was conveyed that he proposed to furnish not only the collection, but the building in which to house it. That nothing was further from his purpose or intention was understood and is vouched for by those most closely associated with him from the inception of the project. But a wrong impression, once created, is sometimes difficult to correct, so this unfortunate mixup has caused more or less confusion, leading to the supposition, quite un-

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founded, we believe, that the people of the community which is to be the beneficiary of the enterprise are not interested.

The Council of the Historical Association, has faith that once these wrong impressions are explained away, and the situation is clearly understood, its members and friends and the people of the community will co-operate in every way possible to confirm the good opinion of us which has been shown, and prove their appreciation of the generosity and foresight of the donor of the collection by providing the funds necessary to properly house it.

In this faith it appeals with all confidence to the people of Nantucket; to all Nantucketers abroad who take pride in the glorious past of their native isle; to the business and professional men and women of the town who believe in its future as a summer resort; to our summer residents and visitors who love Nantucket for what it was, for what it is, and for what it is to be; to all who take an interest in whaling, shipping and American maritime history; and to the public generally, to help us "put over" this worthy project.

The collection is *here*. It *belongs* here. To permit it to be taken away from the island would be, we believe, little short of a calamity and a source of never-ending regret, for in the very nature of things such an opportunity can never knock at our door again.

Aside from any purely sentimental considerations, and simply as a business proposition, we believe it is worth far more to the community

than it will cost. If our plans and those of our benefactor can be carried out, it means a very valuable addition to the assets of our community.

The interest in everything of this kind is increasing everywhere, and with the passing not only of the whaler, but of the sailing ship as well, and all that went with them, the desire to visualize that wonderful past will prove a magnet to attract an ever-increasing number of visitors to our shores, and our island may become the Mecca for thousands of the descendants of those old-time sea-farers who made this little corner of the world famous in the days gone by. Many such are just waking up to what it all meant in the early history of our country, so largely centered in the little narrow strip along our eastern seaboard. And more and more every year these visitors from the great hinterland are seeking out these places, and re-living the history with the making of which their ancestors had so much to do. This, in the long run, is Nantucket's strongest hold on popularity as a resort and its greatest hope for the future.

The amount actually invested in the Broad street land and building, including taxes and interest to date, totals approximately \$35,000. But not all of this, perhaps not more than a third of it, is needed in the immediate future. The proposition can be financed on convenient terms, extending over a period of years, once the money is actually in sight to meet the obligations as they mature.

It is not proposed to take over the property

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or assume any obligations until the purchase price, with enough additional to cover the necessary repairs and changes in the building and properly install the collection, is definitely pledged. Future carrying charges, it is expected, will be taken care of by paid admissions and by a considerable number of sustaining memberships, which is part of the plan.

As time goes on it is reasonable to hope that other benefactions and legacies from those interested may provide a permanent endowment, assuring for all time adequate financial support.

It is obvious that to raise a sum of the size necessary to secure the financial success of the enterprise from the start there must be some subscriptions of fairly substantial amounts, as well as a large number of smaller ones, but in view of the time granted us before the final obligations may fall due, it is proposed that pledges calling for an annual subscription extending over a period of five years be asked for. Many of us may feel that we cannot contribute at once as much as we would like to or as we feel the merit of the cause warrants, but by dividing what we might be willing eventually to subscribe into five annual payments, it will not be "felt" so much.

Once the money is in sight and the first payments in hand, arrangements for financing can be made in anticipation of future receipts, and the first steps can be taken to realize our ambition to have at Nantucket a **Real Whaling Museum**.

We earnestly appeal, therefore, to each one to whom this circular comes to give the matter most

serious consideration, and make as generous a subscription as his or her means will allow. If all will do this, success is assured. Are we to be discouraged because of a slight setback, due to an unfortunate misunderstanding, and a little delay in consequence thereof?

Would our forefathers ever have returned with a "full ship" if they had been so easily deterred from their purpose? If they did not find whales the first year out, they kept on for another year, and so on for the third, the fourth, and even, on occasion, into the fifth, till the try-works could be thrown overboard and all sail set for home.

Let us prove worthy of their example!

Will YOU help?

And will you help ALL YOU CAN?

We ask no money now, only your pledge to send it if and when needed.

May we hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Cordially yours for Success,

THE COUNCIL

of the Nantucket Historical Association.

Subscriptions may be sent to

Miss Mary E. Starbuck, Secretary,
8 Pleasant Street, Nantucket.

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June, 1927*

The plan for a swim competition from Hyannis to Nantucket, after being boomed, was finally given up.

TH

To The Swim Contributors. A Suggestion.

Editor of The Inquirer and Mirror:

To those who wanted the "swim", and showed their interest in it by subscribing to the fund, may I say that I am sorry they are to be disappointed—for the present, at least. But may I remind them of certain old-time Nantucketers of former days, fathers or grandfathers, perhaps, of some of them, who, as a result of a "stove boat", occasionally took an involuntary swim somewhere in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, a thousand miles or so from land.

Their exploits were not advertised in advance. No friendly "tender", with dry clothing, blankets and restoratives, hovered near to take them aboard if and when exhausted. Or if, perchance, another of the ship's boats did happen along, offering help, the usual reply, we are told, was: "Never mind us! Go get the whale!" So, as long as there was any wreckage to cling to they could and often did wait till the whale was "fin out", or the chase abandoned, and the returning boats picked them up and carried them to the ship, where they resumed their tasks as usual.

Their names, much less their pictures, never got into the newspapers. They were not hailed as heroes. Nobody made a fuss over them. It was part of their job; or, as the saying was, "all in the course of the voyage", and they were ready again to "lower away" at the next cry of "there she blows!"

Now this is not intended as in any way reflecting on the proposed Cape Cod-Nantucket swim, which, as a sporting event, will, if pulled off later, (as, let us hope, it may be) no doubt attract wide attention and furnish a lot of free advertising, of a kind, for our island.

But meantime, swim fans, as your money will not be called for this year, apparently, why not transfer at least this year's subscription to the fund now being raised to establish the Nantucket Whaling Museum? Isn't it quite possible that, in the long run, this institution, if we can secure it, may have at least as much advertising value as the swim? Certainly it

will be of a much more permanent and lasting character. How many realize how much the Old Mill, the Oldest House (now being restored) and the Historical Collection, with the Quaker meeting house adjoining, mean as assets to Nantucket as a resort for tourists and sight-seers? And how many realize that but for the efforts of the Nantucket Historical Association in preserving them the chances are that none of these would be in existence today?

And this is due to a few hundred present and former Nantucketers, with a sprinkling of off-islanders who are interested in such things, and who, in a quiet way, have worked unremittingly for thirty-odd years to preserve to you and your heirs these features which mean and will always mean, whether you realize it or not, so much in actual dollars and cents to you and them.

So, if you can "dig down" and "come across" for the swim, why not help us save the old candle house and the wonderful collection which has been offered us to put into it? Here is something which may prove more of a drawing card, as the years go by, than all the others put together. Think it over, friends!

Our own members have already subscribed a few thousand towards it, and our campaign has just started. We are appealing for annual subscriptions of any amount from one dollar to a thousand for five years, believing that by dividing their contributions into five annual payments, every one can help, and that no one will feel it very much.

We don't ask you to back out on the swim subscription, but put the Whaling Museum down for something, too. Start this year, now, and be among the first. Every dollar helps to get another. Hand your subscription to Miss Starbuck, 8 Pleasant street, or to any of our officers. Will you?

Yours for the Old Home Town,

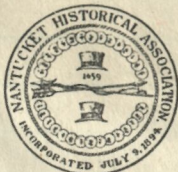
William F. Macy.

President Nantucket Historical Association.

P.S. This call is not limited to "swim fans." The water's fine. Come on in, everybody!

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM F. MACY
SECRETARY, MARY E. STARBUCK
TREASURER, LILLIAN A. THURSTON
CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN, SUSAN E. BROCK



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE AND FIREPROOF BUILDING
FAIR STREET
OLD MILL, MILL HILL
OLDEST HOUSE, SUNSET HILL

THE NANTUCKET WHALING MUSEUM--THE HOME STRETCH.

Uncle Mose says: "Dis yere worl' am full ob people dat says it cain't be done-and des a few what goes out and does it. It ain't de fust quartah pos' dat counts, but de home stretch."

Last summer we started out to raise thirty-five thousand dollars to buy the Old Candle House. It was a lot of money, and there were many worthy causes with which we knew we should have to compete. The wise ones said it would take years to get it, if we ever got it at all, but we believed it was worth trying, so we went at it.

Within a few weeks over half of the amount had been pledged, and then, as so often happens, the returns began to come more slowly. Many who meant to subscribe had overlooked it or put it off. Others who might be willing had not been reached. Some, no doubt, waited to see what luck we might have, intending to come in at the finish. But we have kept pegging away quietly, and now have over \$24,000 actually pledged, with several promises not naming the amount.

We have reason to believe that when our final goal is actually in sight we can count on a few boosts from outside sources, and that when we pass the \$30,000 mark, the remainder will be forthcoming.

The Nantucket Whaling Museum MUST be put over. The mere suggestion of failure to take advantage of this opportunity to secure such a valuable addition to Nantucket's historical resources and attractions is unthinkable.

But our time is limited, and if we are to save it we must act quickly and subscribe generously. We still feel that we should not incur any heavy obligations until we know that we can meet them eventually. A way will be found to finance the project, once the amount is in sight. We are still grateful, therefore, for either cash contributions or five-year pledges of any amount per annum.

We are not suggesting to you how much you subscribe. That is confidential on both sides, but we do ask you to please do the best you can, and to do it promptly. Any size contribution is welcome, but a few running into the hundreds will make the thing sure, and we need some of those to make it sure.

May we hear from you, please? And very soon?

Yours for a Whirlwind Finish,

Wm F. Macy
President

Reprinted as a circular.

Next—The Whaling Museum of Nantucket.

Editor of The Inquirer and Mirror:

Now that the Hospital Drive is over and—though I have no idea of the result at this writing—presumably a success, as usual, may I trespass once more upon your space and the forbearance of your readers to put in another word for the Whaling Museum?

We have not bothered you much lately, but we have been plugging away quietly, rounding up the contributions and pledges, until we now have about thirty thousand dollars in sight, of which about one-third has already been paid over in cash.

Fully half of the total has been subscribed by our own members, which shows their interest and faith in the project. But we have been "living on borrowed time" for several months, and we may be called upon at any time to make good or abandon our plans. For this reason we are most anxious to complete our fund, close the purchase of the candle house, and start on the necessary repairs and alterations this fall, so as to have the museum ready to open next summer.

We still feel that we should not assume any substantial debt unless and until practically the whole amount needed is in hand or pledged, though we have been urged to go ahead and trust to luck and the generosity of our friends to see it through; but our society has so far kept out of debt, and we hope to remain so.

Many of our friends and well-wishers who believe in the whaling museum have assured us they were going to help, but they wanted time to "think it over" before deciding on just how much they would contribute or pledge. To all such we now appeal, and we ask them to let us know as soon as possible the amount—be it ever so small (or ever so large, for that matter)—which we may count on from them. We are not broadcasting the amount of the individual contributions as an advertisement to induce others to equal or exceed what someone else has given. We have tried to conduct our campaign in a dignified way, believing that in the long run this was the wisest plan, and that our contributors would prefer that no comparisons should be made.

Many who have already pledged or contributed something have told us that they hoped to see their way to doing more later. If any of those now feel that they can increase their subscriptions, we shall be most grateful, and we will appreciate such additional contributions all the more as evidence of their continued interest and support.

A few who were inclined to be skeptical have held off, waiting, perhaps, to see what success we might have before deciding whether they would help. They were "from Missouri"—they wanted to be shown. Well, it's up to them now. It's not yet too late to climb onto the band wagon before it starts. We know they will not want to feel "out of it" later on when the lists are closed. So we can only say that we shall be glad to welcome them. Better late than never, and there may be even more rejoicing over the one who repenteth than over the ninety and nine.

One thing we have tried to do from the start was to avoid competing with any of the other worthy causes seeking financial support. We have tried to make it clear that we did not seek to divert any possible contributions from the Hospital, the Old People's Home, or any of the other good things. So far as we could we have kept out of their way, and we believe every one of our supporters has done as much for each of them as he would have done had we not been in the field. We are quite sure, too, that nearly if not quite all who have contributed to our fund will be found on the list of contributors to the others. Is it asking too much then, that even those whose primary interest is in one of the other good causes should give the Whaling Museum at least a small boost?

We recognize that our appeal is less spectacular, so to speak, than some of the others; that it does not touch the heartstrings in quite the same way; and that the advantages and benefits to be derived from our project, if it succeeds, may not at first appear to redound to the immediate or prospective interest or welfare of the individual contributor. It is more intangible, perhaps—one of those things which benefits each by benefiting all, to be classed among the "imponderables", as the phrase now runs. But anyone who contemplates the advantages, not only as a matter of sentiment and local pride in the past, but also from a purely material and practical standpoint, of the Historical Association's achievements in saving from destruction and oblivion, and preserving and maintaining for all time such memorials of the past as the Old Mill, the Oldest House, and the Quaker Meeting House, with its invaluable collection in the adjacent fire-proof building, must realize that even these "imponderables" have a very real cash value to a town which invites visitors and tourists and depends to a large extent for its livelihood upon their acceptance of its invitation. That these are among

Nantucket's greatest assets as a resort is attested by the thousands who visit them every year, and the Whaling Museum, if we get it, will be the crowning accomplishment, adding to the value of the others, and completing and rounding out the work so well begun a third of a century ago, when the society was organized.

So let us all unite and put the Whaling Museum over. A few more thousands will do it. Just one long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and the job is done. Who will help? We make this final appeal to all who love old Nantucket, to all who are proud of her past, and to all who believe in her future, to think, talk and live Whaling Museum for the next month, till it is an accomplished fact.

Let's put the Whaling Museum over in 1928. Then, in 1929, let's all take hold and assure the success of the Old People's Home, that it may be launched as planned, and with adequate resources, in 1930. The Hospital is always with us. It has proved its value a hundred times over, and it has our unqualified support now and always. All these things are worthy of all we can do for them, and in helping them we help ourselves and each other. Nantucket can and will, I am sure, take care of them all.

All up, then! All for each and each for all! And the Whaling Museum next!

William F. Macy,
President of the Nantucket Historical Association.

Historical Association Launches Whaling Museum.

Nantucket's proposed "whaling museum" was launched under very favorable circumstances at the annual meeting of the Historical Association on Wednesday afternoon last, and every person in attendance, after listening to the reports and statements of what has already been accomplished, came away filled to the brim with optimism.

The Historical Society is to add one more link to the chain with which it binds the Nantucket of the present with the Nantucket of the past, and it has taken hold of the "whaling museum" project with a determination which is winning support of the right kind from both residents and summer visitors.

The annual meeting this year was devoted almost wholly to the consideration of the whaling museum plans. President William F. Macy has been working hard on the project for several months and given the movement his personal leadership, with most gratifying results.

There was the usual large attendance at the annual meeting. As is customary, it was voted to omit the reading of the records of the annual meeting of 1926, which had been printed in the "Proceedings" and distributed to each member.

Miss Mary E. Starbuck, secretary of the association, then read her annual report, in which she referred to the work of the association the past year, closing by reading a list of the names of those who had been "called" during the year, a record that showed the severe losses the Association had met by death, thirty-three in number.

Owing to illness, the treasurer, Mrs. Mary Macy Gardner, was unable to be present and read her annual report. The secretary read her report, which gave in detail the receipts and expenditures which had been incurred by the association the past year, and giving the total membership as 634, which is nearly 100 more than last year.

Miss Brock, the curator, was also unable to be present, but her report was read by Mrs. Nancy Adams, the assistant curator. It is a report that is always replete with interest and this year's was no exception.

M. F. Freeborn made a verbal report for the building committee, stating the work that had been done the past year on the various buildings owned by the association, the most important of which was the new roof on the fire-proof museum building.

Rev. J. C. Kent, representing the committee on historical essays, stated that the committee was rather disappointed in the work submitted this year, only twelve of the High School pupils preparing essays and none of these did the committee feel possessed enough merit to be awarded the first

prize. The essays are all short and not of the character the association desired to show the results of the personal efforts of the young people in delving into Nantucket history. Mr.

Kent announced that, as no first prize was awarded, the second prize went to Miss Dorothy Boyer, her subject being "An Historic Drive". The third prize was awarded to Miss Frances Ramsdell, her subject being "Transportation".

The president announced that he would endeavor to make a personal effort to secure more interest in the Historical Society's prize essay contest next year.

The next business was the election of officers. The following were the unanimous choice:

President—William F. Macy.
Vice-President—Milliard F. Freeborn, G. Lister Carlisle, Jr., Henry P. Schaufli, William F. Codd, Mrs. S. M. Ackley, Mrs. Irving Elting.
Secretary—Miss Mary E. Starbuck.
Treasurer—Mrs. Lillian A. Thurston.

Curator and Librarian—Miss Susan Brock.

Assistant Curator and Librarian—Mrs. Nancy Grant Adams.

Councillors—Miss Annie W. Bodfish, Mrs. Anna Folger Huff, Rev. Josiah Coleman Kent, Capt. B. Whitford Joy, John Ditmars, Miss Anne Ring, Fred V. Fuller, Joseph Husband.
Auditors—Miss Emma Cook, Albert G. Brock, Miss Hannah G. Hatch.

It was voted to make an amendment to the constitution of the Association, so that the appointment of a nominating committee could be made by the council instead of from the floor at annual meeting.

Fred V. Fuller, representing the committee on the "Oldest House", made a report of the work in progress whereby the ancient structure is being restored. This work has been going on for several months under expert supervision and the report made by Mr. Fuller was followed closely by everyone.

The president, Mr. Macy, then made his annual address, which was in a rather jovial vein and kept the audience interested from the start. In referring to the proposed whaling museum, Mr. Macy announced that subscriptions had already been received towards the furtherance of the project, amounting to \$13,660, which had been secured mostly from the members of the Association.

He read a letter from Charles Neal Barney boosting the project as one of great interest to Nantucketers everywhere. Next the president called upon Joseph E. C. Farnham, of Providence, who spoke at some length in a reminiscent vein and held the closest attention of all, especially when he recalled the old whale-ships that were at the Nantucket wharves during his boyhood, the cooper's shops, etc., and many sea captains of that period.

Dr. Herman C. Bumpus, a former president of Tufts College, and a well-known educator, as well as chairman of the executive committee of the American Museum Association, was most happy in his remarks. This was his first visit to Nantucket, he said, although he had been stationed at the Woods Hole laboratory for ten years and had seen boats plying to and from the island daily during that period. He urged everyone to unite in the movement behind the whaling museum.

George H. Tripp, of New Bedford, spoke briefly, but to the point—the wonderful possibilities of the whaling museum and the good fortune of Nantucket in having such an opportunity awaiting her.

Charles A. Selden favored the project, emphasizing the fact that its background and traditions were Nantucket's greatest asset, and to lose even the smallest portion thereof, would be a severe blow. The whaling museum was something which all interested in the island should support and encourage.

Moses Joy was the last speaker. He introduced himself as the son of Nantucket's last candle manufacturer and the man who, when a boy, made the last spermaceti candles on Nantucket, just prior to the closing of his father's place of business. When in New Bedford recently he secured the last sperm candles (eight in number) that were made in that city and exhibited them to the meeting. He also had some small squares of spermaceti, which he offered for sale for the benefit of the museum fund. Mr. Joy related a few anecdotes and when the meeting closed, he disposed of several pieces of his spermaceti specimens, the proceeds of the sales being devoted to the museum fund.

The president announced the appointment of the following members as a special committee on the Whaling Museum: Albert G. Brock, Louis Coffin, Joseph Husband, Arthur W. Jones, Capt. B. Whitford Joy, Charles A. Selden, Ruben C. Small, Austin Strong, Harry B. Turner, Mrs. Seth Mitchel Ackley, Mrs. Alexander M. Craig, Miss Annie Alden Folger, Miss Annie Barker Folger, Mrs. Florence Merriam Hill, Miss Katherine Lord, Mrs. Elting Sharp, Miss Mary E. Starbuck, George L. Carlisle, Jr.

The Unitarian church was packed to the doors in the evening, when the free lecture was given on whaling by Mr. Tripp, who is president of the Old Dartmouth Historical Association. Mr. Tripp was well versed in the subject and preliminary to the showing of stereopticon pictures he gave an informal talk in which he presented some excellent descriptions of the whale fishery from various angles.

In introducing the speaker, President Macy made a strong plea for support for the Whaling Museum. He stated that the Secretary now had on hand cash and pledges, a total of \$13,660, toward the fund which is being raised to take over the candle house and put it in condition to receive the collection. With the promises of further contributions, which he had received, he thought it safe to say that nearly fifteen thousand dollars was now in sight. Practically all of this, he states, was from members of the Historical Association, as no general canvass among the summer people and the general public had been yet made. He then announced that the entire collection of whaling implements, gear and craft, including the completely equipped whale boat, had already been turned over without condition to the Historical Association and was now in their possession.

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The Whaling Museum.

Nantucket's long-heralded "whaling museum" is a reality. It is another link which binds the Nantucket of the past with the Nantucket of today, and, furthermore, it is a most valuable addition to the attractions which the island holds out to the summer visitor. There have been "museums" before on Nantucket and they have gradually been woven together into the one exhibition of the Historical Society. But there has never been a whaling museum before, and those who have worked so long and hard to bring it into existence may well feel gratified at the result which crowns their efforts.

Nantucket's "whaling museum" is in a class by itself, for it is different from all other museums. New Bedford has a fine exhibition; it has the model of a whaleship and over at Dartmouth it has the Charles W. Morgan enshrined; but Nantucket has many things which New Bedford has not. It has the mammoth sperm whale's jaw with the teeth intact; it has a wonderful collection of scrimshont; it has the "camels" and the "try-works". And, above all, it has enshrined in its new whaling museum the traditions of its glorious past and the story of achievements made by the sturdy seamen of by-gone days who sailed the seven seas in pursuit of the leviathans of the deep. The Whaling Museum surpasses all anticipations.

What The Boston Herald Says About Nantucket's Museum.

A whaling museum, recalling the spacious days of her blue water prosperity, is the special contribution of Nantucket to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration. There, in a structure itself once dedicated to the manufacture of whale sperm candles, is a complete collection of the whaler's impedimenta. Harpoons and lances, bomb guns, cutting spades and all the tackle of a perilous calling, as well as a whale boat that has seen actual service, captains, portraits and whaling scenes and prints of famous Nantucket ships, all are preserved here for the pleasure and instruction of a generation which knows their significance, but only vicariously the thrill of deep sea chase and capture.

Probably no American port has its roots and origins in a more romantic and colorful past than the island of Nantucket. Certainly no ports ever enjoyed so nearly an exclusive monopoly of an essential and enormously profitable industry as that acquired by Nantucket and New Bedford during the first half of the nineteenth century. Their great whaling ships cruised the restless western ocean from New Zealand to Okhotsk, from Patagonia to Japan. In 1840 population of 10,000, the major portion of which concerned itself with the business of whaling. Although its prosperity from this source declined with the introduction of petroleum as a rival of sperm oil, the deep water tradition and the consciousness of a past remain perennially green in the sagas of sailing men and are to this day the Nantucket heritage.

Such a museum as the Nantucket Historical Association has designed should be of particular interest this year when pilgrims from many parts will come to familiarize themselves with Massachusetts and her historic souvenirs. It should become an integral part of a chain of similar institutions in other towns and cities, to perpetuate the vital spirit of the past. In it are housed the symbols of a calling charged and implicit with high and vigorous romance. So on winter nights, when the wind is bitter and frozen seas thunder on the bar in the outer harbor, if the belated islander hurrying past the museum at the head of steamboat wharf should hear the stamping of a peg leg within and the creak of cordage, he will know that the ghost of Capt. Ahab, long drowned beneath the Pacific waste, has at last found refuge and forever lives again the stern and unrelenting chase of leviathan, of Moby Dick, the white whale.—Boston Herald, June 16th.

Nantucket's New Museum.

From the New York Herald-Tribune.

Few of the local memorials that are timed to concur with the Massachusetts Bay Centenary have such flavor of salt as the new Whaling Museum which Nantucket is about to open in a brick building, itself a relic, long used for the manufacture of sperm candles. The collection, of course, is of the past, for it is sixty years since the last Nantucket whalers sailed. It is a glorious past, going back to the years when the harpooners of the little island were supreme. They had to yield in the end to the men of New Bedford, a port with the natural advantages that Nantucket lacked—and New Bedford has a fascinating whaling museum of its own—but from early in the eighteenth century for a full hundred years and more the island's whaling fleet maintained its lead with marvelous tenacity.

The ascendancy of Nantucket in whaling had a touch almost of mystery and magic. William F. Macy, president of the Nantucket Historical Association, writing in "The Boston Transcript" recalls the handicaps that the islanders had to overcome, "including distance from markets for their product, a bar across the mouth of their harbor showing less than eight feet of water at low tide—about half the average draft of their larger ships—the lack of any of the raw materials for building or outfitting these ships and the frequent closing of their harbor for weeks or even months at a time by ice in winter." With all these disadvantages Nantucket in the heyday of her trade in oil and whalebone nearly rivaled Boston and Salem in population, wealth and commerce. It is little wonder that the people of the island, descendants of those dauntless sea-farers, are proud to have displayed in an appropriate setting the material reminders of Nantucket's great epoch.

The new museum houses the whaling relics which the historical association has hitherto exhibited with its other collections, and in addition a rich store of recent accessions comprising the complete whaling collection of a private donor. Short of a life-size whale ship every implement of the industry is on view. An old whaleboat tried and true, equipped for action, is one of the exhibits. There are "curios" in abundance brought home by Nantucket sailors from strange seas; rare paintings of whale ships and whaling scenes; a gallery of portraits of captains and shipowners and a whaling library quiet and apart. And the custodian is George Grant, who spent thirty-five years on a whale ship. "A tour of the museum under his tutelage," Mr. Macy says, "is a 'voyage awhaling' without its discomforts and privations." There are not many museum retrospects of American enterprise to compare in quality with that of the indomitable whalers of Nantucket.

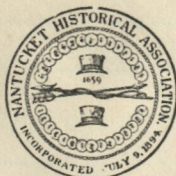
NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM F. MACY

SECRETARY, JOSIAH C. KENT

TREASURER, LILLIAN A. THURSTON

CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN, MRS. WALTON H. ADAMS



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE AND FIREPROOF BUILDING

FAIR STREET

OLD MILL, MILL HILL

OLDEST HOUSE, SUNSET HILL

THE NANTUCKET WHALING MUSEUM

We assume that every Nantucketer and everyone who is in any way interested in Nantucket now knows that we are planning to establish a museum in which to display the great collection of whaling implements and material which has been presented to us by Mr. Edward F. Sanderson; and that we have an option on the old Hadwen & Barney brick Candle House at the head of Steamboat Wharf, in which to house the exhibits.

Two years ago we set out to raise about forty thousand dollars for this purpose, and our goal is now in sight. Just one more good boost and we are going over the top. We are so sure of success now that a few of us who have already made substantial contributions to the fund are going to advance the balance necessary to complete the purchase now and start the necessary repairs and improvements as soon as we take possession.

We believe that everyone of Nantucket blood or descent or in any way connected with the Island's past, present or future, will want to have some part in this enterprise which means so much to the old home town. So we are making this appeal, which we hope will be our final one, to all who have not yet contributed, to give us such help and support as they feel they can afford, so that we may launch the Whaling Museum free of debt.

The land which goes with the Candle House includes all the frontage between North Water street and Beach street, with an average depth of nearly one hundred feet. It is one of the most valuable locations on the Island, and will make an ideal site for the proposed new fire-proof historical building which we hope to erect some day alongside the Whaling Museum to house our general collections, as provided in the will of Rear-Admiral Folger, making us the residuary legatees of his entire estate. When that time comes we shall have an institution of which every Nantucketer may well be proud—a fitting memorial to our ancestors.

Next year, 1930, the tercentenary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony is to be commemorated. Every city and town in the state is asked to organize and conduct its own celebration. We want to make this a big feature of Nantucket's contribution to the observance of the event.

If you have not yet contributed or subscribed to the cause, will you not fill out the enclosed card either for a flat amount, payable on call, or for some amount each year for as many years as you care to name. Please understand that we are grateful for any contribution or pledge. No amount is too small (or too large). Every dollar helps. Our contributions range from one dollar up. Many have pledged one, two or five dollars a year for five years. These count up, and we appreciate them. No publicity will be given to the individual subscriptions, so no one need be influenced by what some one else gives. It is a "free will offering". Surely we can all give something.

If you have already contributed or subscribed something, perhaps you can see your way to doing a little more now. Many contributors have said: "I'll give so much anyway, and I may increase it later." That's a fine spirit. It shows they believe in it.

Won't YOU do what you can?

All together, now, and over the top!

Yours, always for Old Nantucket,

THE COUNCIL

WILLIAM F. MACY, President.

Subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Walton H. Adams, 17 Fair street, Nantucket, Mass.

P. S.—DO IT NOW—PLEASE.

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NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE AND FIREPROOF BUILDING

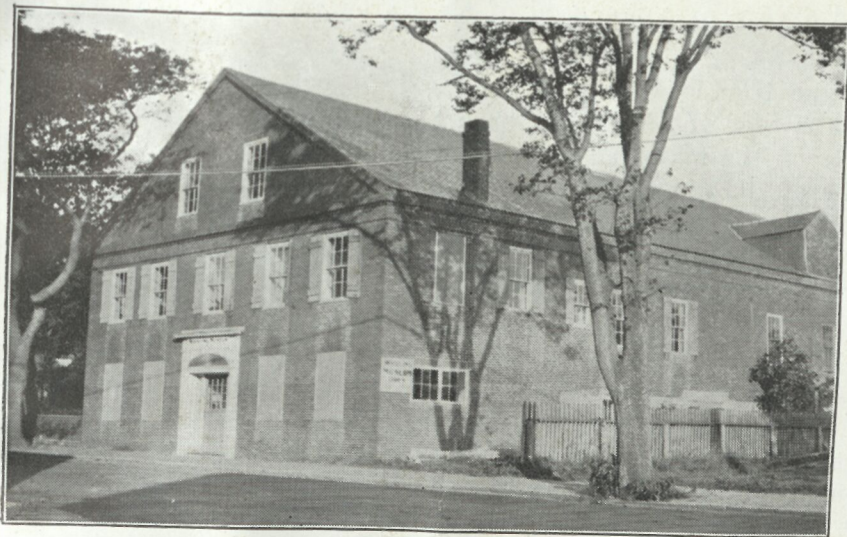
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WHY WE SHOULD HAVE IT

OLD NANTUCKET was for nearly two centuries the leading whaling port of the world. Her hardy seamen scoured the seven seas and ventured to the uttermost ends of the earth in search of the great leviathan. Her population reached at one time nearly, if not quite, ten thousand. For generations these islanders were almost entirely dependent on the whaling industry for their livelihood, and in "the palmy days" great wealth was brought to the island and a very high standard of civilization, culture and refinement was developed here.

In the troublous times during and following the American Revolution and the later war of 1812 there were large migrations of Nantucketers to various points on the mainland, and with the gradual decline, which began about the middle of the nineteenth century, and the final complete suspension of the business about 1870, the exodus was quite general, till the population dwindled to about three thousand and there was serious danger that the island might eventually become well-nigh depopulated.

Fortunately, just about this time Nantucket began to attract attention as a summer resort. At first those loyal islanders and their descendants who had prospered "off-island" came back to the old home for their vacations. They brought others with them, and those others brought or sent more. So it went on, the island growing steadily in favor until it became one of the most famous and popular vacation resorts on the Atlantic coast, drawing and holding a superior class of summer residents, visitors and tourists. Once again the old town grew and prospered, and the people again enjoyed the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

CHERISH THE OLD

But the old days were not forgotten. The many reminders of the whaling days which survived were among the most important assets of the place in attracting and holding the right kind of people. Recognizing this, and cherishing the old while welcoming the new, a group of devoted sons and daughters of the island founded in 1894 the Nantucket Historical Association. This or-

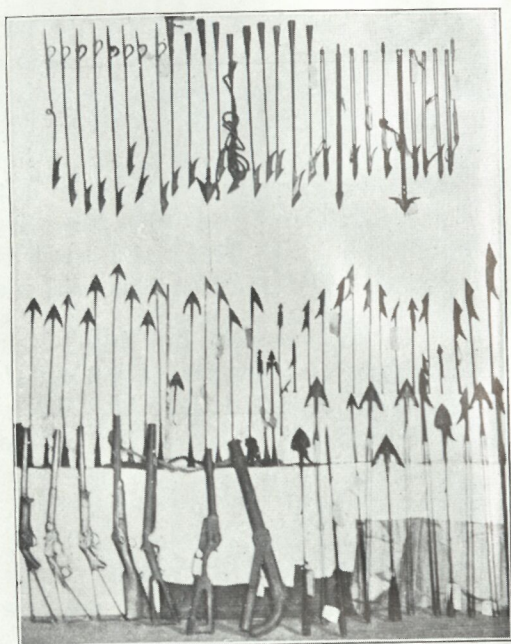
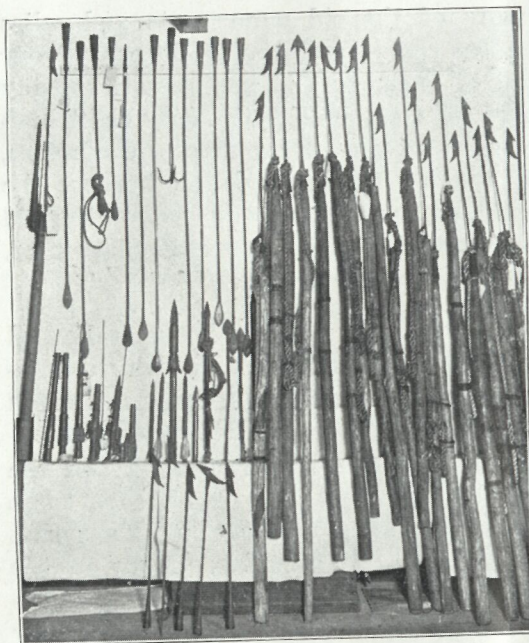
ganization has done much to preserve many of the old monuments and relics of the past, and to foster and keep alive the spirit and the traditions of our ancestors. Starting with a mere handful of members, it has grown steadily through the years until now it has an enrolled membership of nearly eight hundred. Through its efforts, and with the generous aid of its many benefactors, it now owns and maintains the last of the old Quaker meeting houses; the Oldest House, built in 1686, recently completely restored; the last of the old windmills, built in 1746; and what is probably the oldest house in Siasconset, now rented to the Nantucket Atheneum as a branch library.

In its fire-proof building adjoining the Quaker meeting house is housed a remarkably interesting collection of relics of the early days, to which thousands of visitors find their way every summer, many returning again and again to study and re-live the period of the island's glorious past. Naturally the exhibits to be found here include many articles connected with whaling and the whalemens, but it has long been felt by those interested that some even more adequate memorial, devoted exclusively to this industry which made Nantucket famous throughout the world, would be fitting and appropriate. Many of the whaling relics are of a bulky nature and occupy much space in our small building to the exclusion of other things of perhaps equal interest now stored for lack of room.

THE COLLECTION

At last, by a seeming miracle, the opportunity came to realize our aspirations. A few years ago Mr. Edward F. Sanderson, of New York, bought one of the old brick mansion houses in the town of Nantucket and began making a collection of whaling implements and material. His emissaries searched the markets of the world, buying lavishly, but with discrimination, until they had assembled one of the largest and best collections of this kind of material to be found anywhere. Among the interesting discoveries unearthed was a collection of harpoons and lances found in Hull, England, which had been taken from Nantucket whaleships captured by British privateers during the American Revolution. These were bought, and now, after a hundred and fifty years, they are back in Nantucket, where most of them were made.

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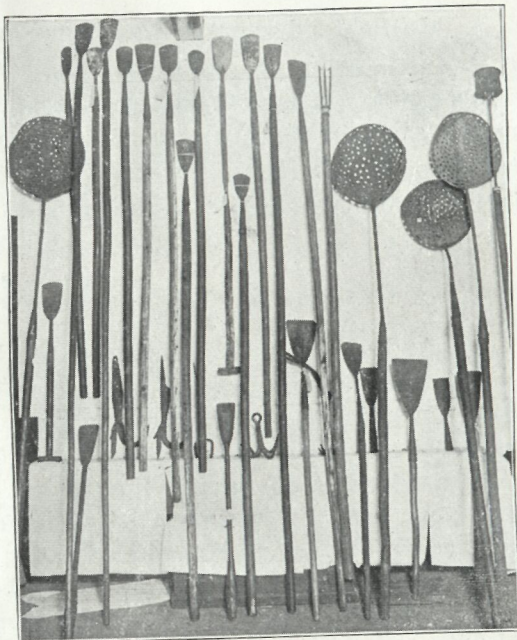
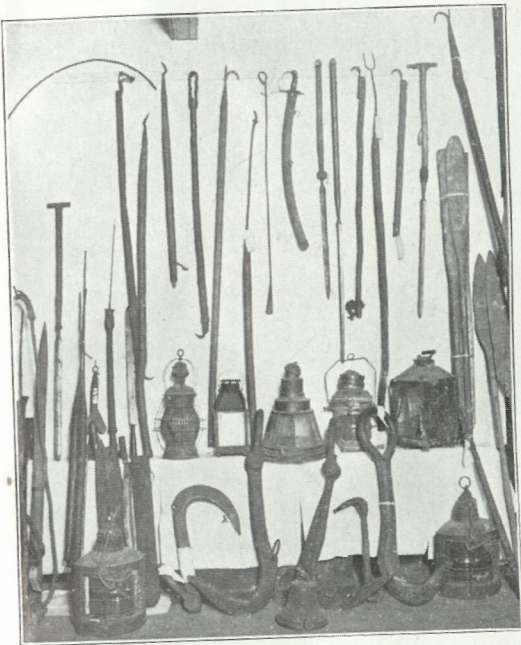


A FEW OF THE "IRONS"

As Mr. Sanderson's collection grew far beyond his hopes or anticipations, he decided that its extent and value warranted its permanent establishment as a public museum for the enjoyment of all who might be interested, and feeling that Nantucket was the place of all others where it should be kept and displayed for all time, he conceived the generous idea of presenting it in its entirety to the Nantucket Historical Association. The gift was offered and accepted by the Association with due appreciation of the honor conferred and the responsibility to be assumed.

THE BUILDING

Adding still further to our obligation, Mr. Sanderson then bought the large brick candle house built by R. Mitchell & Sons in 1847, afterward owned and operated as a sperm candle manufactory by the firm of Hadwen & Barney.



BLUBBER HOOKS, SPADES, SCRAP SKIMMERS, ETC.

This building, 40x90 feet in size, itself a relic of the palmy days of the island's whaling industry, ideally situated at the head of the Steamboat Wharf, at the gateway to the town, could hardly be improved upon for the purpose in mind. It was offered to the Historical Association at its actual net cost, and a year's option was granted in which to raise the money for its purchase. A campaign was at once started, and though the response was generous and wide-spread, it took over two years to raise the amount needed, \$35,000. Mr. Sanderson generously extended the option, however, waiving any claim of interest on his investment and all taxes paid from the date of the option. In the summer of 1929, ultimate success being assured, the Association took title to the property, a few interested friends who had already subscribed liberally advancing the amount necessary to complete the purchase, pending collection of the deferred pledges and future contributions which had been promised.

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In September work was begun on the necessary repairs and alterations, and is now being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances and funds in hand will permit. It is confidently expected that the museum will be open to the public early in the summer of 1930, and this will be Nantucket's special contribution to the Massachusetts Tercentenary celebration in which every town in the State is asked to participate in some way.

THE LAUNCHING

And so the ship, or at least the hull, is launched, but it is not yet rigged or outfitted, and this means that some more money will yet be needed. Not a great deal, for it is safe to say that at least three-quarters of the total required is now in hand or pledged, but the Nantucket Historical Association has always prided itself on keeping out of debt, and we want to start the voyage next year with no incumbrance or handicap, so that every dollar of net revenue received from admissions, after the payment of actual expenses of administration, salaries of attendants, etc., may be devoted to the further improvement from time to time of the plant and equipment and the purchase of additional exhibits as opportunity offers.

WILL YOU HELP?

And so we ask you who receive and read this little story of our accomplishments and purposes, our plans and our hopes, to join with us and have a part in the work we are doing. First, if not already a member, we ask you to join the Association and contribute your dollar a year toward the general expenses of administration. A full report of all our proceedings, with a statement in detail of all receipts and expenditures will be mailed to you each year, so that you may know just what we are doing and just how and where the money goes. Membership entitles you to free admission to all of our exhibits at any time when they are open and as often as you want to go. So that if you visit the Historical Collection, the Oldest House, the Old Mill and the Whaling Museum, the admission to each of which is twenty-five cents, but once in

each year, you have received full value for your dollar. Then, if you have not already done so, we ask you to contribute, according to your means and your interest in our work, to this crowning achievement of our career. A few thousand dollars more will cover the whole cost of the ship. How large a share will you take in it?

WHO SHOULD BE INTERESTED

Everyone of Nantucket birth or descent should be interested. If you have in your veins any of the blood of the Coffins, the Folgers, the Macys, the Starbucks, the Gardners, the Swains, the Husseys, the Barnards, the Bunkers, the Colemans, the Paddacks, the Mitchells, the Wyers or the Worths—to mention only a few of the best-known of the early island names—you probably have Nantucket whaling ancestors. You should, then, be interested in this memorial to them and wish to have some part in it. Don't you think so?

If you cannot claim descent from any of these ancient worthies, but yet have any interest in Nantucket, past, present or future; or if you are interested in any way in whaling or maritime affairs, and believe, as we do, that the preservation of these relics of a bygone industry is well worth while—in either event, we bespeak your support. May we not have it?

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

If you could step into the old candle house to-day and note the repairs and alterations now under way, see the real genuine whaleboat now completely rigged and fitted by an old whaler, ready to lower away; then if you could look over our wonderful collection of whale gear and craft, ship models, "scrimshaw", paintings, prints, engravings, portraits of the old sea-captains, books, whalers' logs, documents, and a thousand other things of interest, we are quite sure that you would become as enthusiastic as we are and feel that you must give your moral and financial support, as far as you can afford it, to this most worthy undertaking.

While we shall, of course, welcome cash contributions of any amount to meet the bills as they come, if that is not quite convenient just now, and you

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are willing to pledge something to be paid later on at your convenience, that will be equally appreciated. If we know the money is coming some time, we can finance the immediate needs in anticipation of future collections. Any amount will be acceptable. No publicity is being or will be given to the amounts of the individual subscriptions, so we leave it entirely with you as to what help you feel you can give us. But please do what you can, will you?

May we hear from you "if the Spirit moves"?

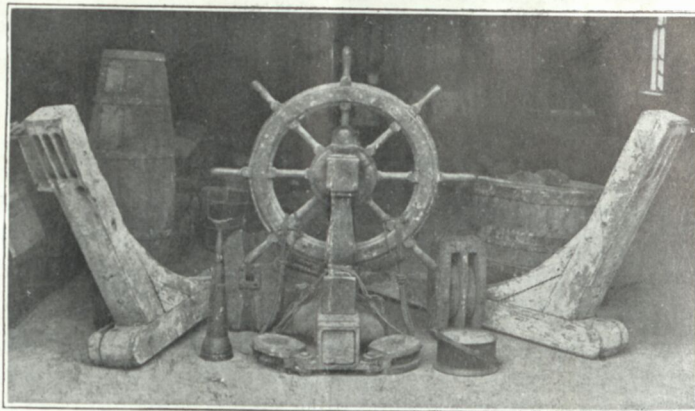
Yours for success,

THE COUNCIL

of the Nantucket Historical Association.

WILLIAM F. MACY, President.

103 Water Street, Boston.
November, 1929.



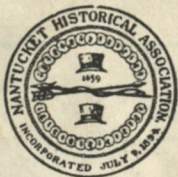
NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM F. MACY

SECRETARY, JOSIAH C. KENT

TREASURER, LILLIAN A. THURSTON

CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN, MRS. WALTON H. ADAMS



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE AND FIREPROOF BUILDING

FAIR STREET

OLD MILL, MILL HILL

OLDEST HOUSE, SUNSET HILL

To the Subscribers to the Nantucket Whaling Museum Fund:

We take pleasure in announcing that we have attained the goal we set for ourselves, which was to raise thirty-five thousand dollars to purchase the Hadwen & Barney candle house, in which to install the collection of whaling materials presented to us by Mr. Edward F. Sanderson.

The total is now actually pledged, and over half of it has already been paid in. A small group of interested friends of the project, most of whom have already made substantial contributions to the fund, have further agreed to underwrite it by advancing the cash necessary to complete the purchase and make the repairs and alterations to the building to fit it for our purpose, pending the collection of the deferred subscriptions and pledges, and we expect to take title within the next few weeks.

Mr. Sanderson, who has been carrying the property for us, has very generously offered to waive all interest on his investment in the equity, all taxes since he gave us the option to purchase it, insurance, and other carrying charges, (which amount in the aggregate to several thousand dollars) and to convey the land and building to us as soon as the deed can be prepared and executed.

We find that there are still some of our contributors who do not yet understand that the conveyance will include all the land between North Beach and North Water streets, with a frontage of over two hundred feet on Broad street, and an average depth of nearly one hundred feet.

Over five hundred contributors have sent us checks or cash or signed pledges promising payment either at some definite date, when called for, or in annual installments extending over a term of years. These pledges have, for the most part, been met promptly when due; many have anticipated the due dates by paying part or the whole in advance, and only a very few have kept us waiting beyond the time specified.

Of course the more money we have in hand when we take the deed, the less we shall owe to the "underwriters", the smaller our interest charges will be, and the sooner we shall own the property outright free of all obligations. We appeal, therefore, to all who have promised contributions or who have signed pledges, to send us as much as they can and as soon as they can. No one is asked to anticipate his or her pledge if not convenient, but if those who can as well as not will pay in full now, we shall greatly appreciate it. And if any of those who suggested when they signed their pledges that they "might be able to do more later" can now see their way to do so, we shall be most grateful.

Thanking all our subscribers and contributors for the generous response to our appeals,

Sincerely and Hopefully Yours,

THE COUNCIL.

Payments may be made to

Mrs. Walton H. Adams, Curator, 17 Fair Street, Nantucket.

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GUESTS HEAR TALES OF OLD WHALING DAYS

Women of Eastern Star
Prepare and Serve
Clam Chowder

WILLIAM MACY OF
NANTUCKET SPEAKS

Chaplain Thurber Tells
Amusing Story

A real old New England clam chowder was served to more than 150 members and guests of the Whalemens club at the Eastern Star Temple last night which was followed by interesting talks and lantern slides by William H. Tripp. Women of the Eastern Star prepared the chowder and it was thoroughly enjoyed by the gathering.

Following the supper the meeting was called to order by Secretary Tripp. The first speaker of the evening was William F. Macy, president of the Nantucket Historical Society. It was revealed during his talk that Mr. Macy is the son of William H. Macy, the author of "That She Blows," which has been regarded by many as the best whaling story ever written by pen.

He said that he was pleased to be a member of the local club although a resident of Nantucket. He spoke highly of the work of Wilbur G. Sherman who is responsible for the increases of membership of the Nantucket Historical Society. Mr. Macy said that his society now boasted of nearly 800 and now the society has decided to go out and make the membership 1000. He also told the assemblage of the whaling Museum to be opened in connection with the society at Nantucket.

"I want it understood that the people of Nantucket have no idea of going out to beat the Morgan or to injure the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, but where we have so much iron from the old whaling days, and other whaling equipment, it has been decided to open a new museum. Mr. Macy said that the club had already been told of the activities of the Nantucket project at a recent meeting of the society by Moses Joy. Charles Grant of whaling fame had built a ship which was to be part of the museum exhibits, and while it couldn't compare, the speaker said, with his ship model in the whaling museum, it was very creditable work and worth seeing.

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7/28/02

New Bedford Standard

WHALEMEN'S CLUB HOLDS SUPPER, WITH ADDRESSES AND PICTURES

William F. Macy Tells of Hopes for Nantucket Whaling Museum --- Not Designed to Hurt Museum Here---
Chaplain Thurber Tells of Preaching an Encore Funeral Service

Nearly 150 members and guests of the Whalemens club enjoyed the chowder supper at the Eastern Star Temple last evening, given complimentary to the members as the first of the usual winter entertainments. The chowder as prepared by women of the Eastern Star was particularly fine.

Previous to enjoying lantern slides by William H. Tripp on "Whale Ships and Whaling", the members listened to addresses by several of the members. The first to be called upon was William F. Macy, president of the Nantucket Historical Society, who has just become a member of the Whalemens club. Mr. Macy is the son of William H. Macy the author of "There She Blows", one of the best whaling stories ever written. Mr. Macy said he was glad to meet the members of the club, and largely through the efforts of a member of the Whalemens club, Wilbur G. Sherman, the membership of the Nantucket Historical Society had been swelled during the past summer and fall. His society had 650 members until recently when the latest additions have brought the membership to nearly 800 and now the members of the society have decided to go out to make the membership 1,000. He told of the Whaling Museum to be opened in connection with the society at Nantucket. He said the Nantucket people had no idea of going out to beat the Morgan or to injure the Old Dartmouth Historical society, but having some old iron from the whaling days, and other whaling items, it had been decided to open a whaling museum, which had been recently described to the club by Moses Joy. George Grant, son of the famous Capt. Charles Grant of whaling fame had built a ship which was to be part of the museum exhibits, and while it couldn't compare, the speaker said, with the ship model in the Whaling Museum in New Bedford, it was a very creditable work and worth seeing.

In a half joking manner Harry Ney-

land asked Mr. Macy if all the members of the Whalemens club joined the Nantucket Historical society, if all the members of the Historical society would join the Whalemens club.

"We will put it up to them," promptly replied Mr. Macy, "but three quarters of our members are women."

Chaplain C. S. Thurber of the Seamen's Bethel told an amusing story of preaching a funeral sermon twice for the same deceased person, the last time at the insistence of an undertaker who declared that when the chaplain told him he had only just come from preaching a funeral sermon at the very same house, declared that the chaplain must be mistaken. The chaplain said he was almost positive it was the same place, but as there seemed to be a house full of people, he went through with the service. When he had about finished, the undertaker slid up to the chaplain and in an undertone, said "Say, this is the same place where you were before, but go ahead, the relatives of the deceased said they wanted you to come down again, as they liked your talk the first time."

After reading a letter from a nine year old boy of a "needy family", the club members chipped in \$18 as the hat was passed around, and a committee named to purchase Christmas gifts for the family of seven children.

Mr. Tripp's lantern slides were accompanied by an interesting rambling talk of the old whaleships thrown upon the screen, and the range of the talk was from the old wharves of New Bedford, out into the Atlantic, where views of chasing, capturing, and cutting in whales were shown, to some of the islands in the South Pacific where some of the belles of the islands were thrown upon the screen as a diversion from the straight whaling incidents; up to the Arctic ocean where many views taken by the late Capt. James A. Tilton were shown. Interesting bits of scenery at Bermuda taken by Mr. Tripp during a visit there last year, were enjoyed.

WHALING MUSEUM

N. Sun April, 1929.
Sponsors Seek \$40,000 for
Building at Nantucket.

A plan which promises to start work very soon on a museum to display whaling implements and material on Nantucket Island was announced today by the Nantucket Historical Association. The announcement states that the goal of \$40,000 for which the association set out two years ago to establish the museum is so nearly in sight that persons who already have made substantial contributions have agreed to underwrite the remainder. An appeal is being made to every one of Nantucket blood or descent to contribute to make up the amount which the underwriters have guaranteed.

The society has obtained an option on the old Hadwen and Barney brick Candle House at the head of the Steamboat Wharf in Nantucket, in which to house the exhibits presented by Edward F. Sanderson. Land which goes with the Candle House will make an ideal site, the society believes, for the purposed fireproof historical building, which it hopes to erect some day beside the Whaling Museum.

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The Whaling Museum—One More Good Boost!

Editor of The Inquirer and Mirror:

The announcement in your columns last week that the Nantucket Historical Association had taken title to the old Candle House seems to have created the impression in certain quarters that all the money needed for the Whaling Museum project had been raised. This is not quite the case.

The amount originally asked for to purchase the building and land is in sight, but not all of it has yet been paid in, as many of the subscriptions to the fund are payable in annual installments extending over a period of years.

In anticipation of the collection of these deferred subscriptions, and in order to start at once the necessary repairs and alterations to the building to fit it for our purpose, a small group of members of the Association, most of whom had already made substantial contributions to the fund, generously agreed to underwrite the balance needed to carry the enterprise through to completion by advancing the money now, so that there need be no further delay in starting the work to be done before the museum can be opened to the public.

This has enabled us to keep faith with our subscribers on our original announcement that we would assume no obligations until the wherewithal to meet them was in hand or "in sight." It is our intention now to go ahead on the work only as fast as the money is actually in hand or immediately available to meet the bills as they fall due; but we are straining every nerve to have the plant in shape to open early in 1930, as we believe this will be Nantucket's opportunity to make an adequate contribution to the Massachusetts Tercentenary Celebration in which every town in the State is asked and expected to have a part.

What more appropriate or fitting memorial of the early days could our town offer to the thousands of New England's descendants who will visit her shores next summer than this tribute to the men and women who had a part in her historic past through this great industry in which Nantucket led the world for over a hundred years?

To this end we once more appeal to all good Nantucketers and to all who are interested in any way in her past, present or future, to co-operate with us in making the museum a success by putting it on a sound financial basis, with everything paid for in full and no debt hanging over us to hamper the fullest development of the enterprise.

We have a wonderful collection of exhibits, an ideal building in which to display them, located on the best possible site in the town and when our museum is in operation every one who has contributed to its establishment will be able to take pride in what has been accomplished.

First, we ask everyone to join the Association and pay the dollar a year which helps to support it and carry on the work we are doing. We now have nearly seven hundred members, and we are out to "make it a thousand" before our next annual meeting.

Once a member, admission to all the exhibits we are maintaining is free. If one visits the Historical Rooms on Fair street, the Oldest House, the Old Mill and the Whaling Museum, but once in each year, the annual dues cover the admission to all at twenty-five cents each, so when entertaining guests members may accompany them on their rounds of these "points of interest" without expense to themselves.

Then we ask everyone, whether a member or not, to make such contribution as they can afford and at such time or times as is most convenient. Every dollar counts, and for all who are in business on the island or who own property we believe it will prove a good investment, for this institution will bring many new visitors and tourists, and these, as time goes on will bring others.

We have never made any systematic canvass of the town; nor have we conducted any regular "drive" for funds. Through your columns and by circulars, and by personal solicitation on the part of a few enthusiasts, we have made our appeal, and the response has been very generous.

We were told, even by some of our well-wishers, that it would be impossible to raise the fairly large amount we needed within any reasonable time, but we have kept at it until we were sure our hopes would eventually be realized.

Just a few more thousands will put us "over the top" for good. Who will join in giving us one more good boost, so that we can go ahead with confidence and do the job as it should be done, to be a credit to the Association and to the town?

Subscriptions of any amount, large or small, will be most welcome just at this time, and may be sent to our treasurer, Mrs. Harry Gordon, our curator, Mrs. Walton H. Adams, or to any officer of the Association.

All together, please, for the old town!

Yours, for a grand finish,
William F. acy, President
Nantucket Historical Association.

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Nantucket to Have a Whaling Museum

By William F. Macy

For those who believe that the small museum should place greatest emphasis upon local material, the establishment of a Whaling Museum on the Island of Nantucket, suggests interesting possibilities. To the student, it is an addition to the already excellent facilities which New England offers for the study of its early nautical industries. Salem, Boston, New Bedford, Fairhaven, and now Nantucket, are not only important seafaring centers, but nautical museum centers as well.

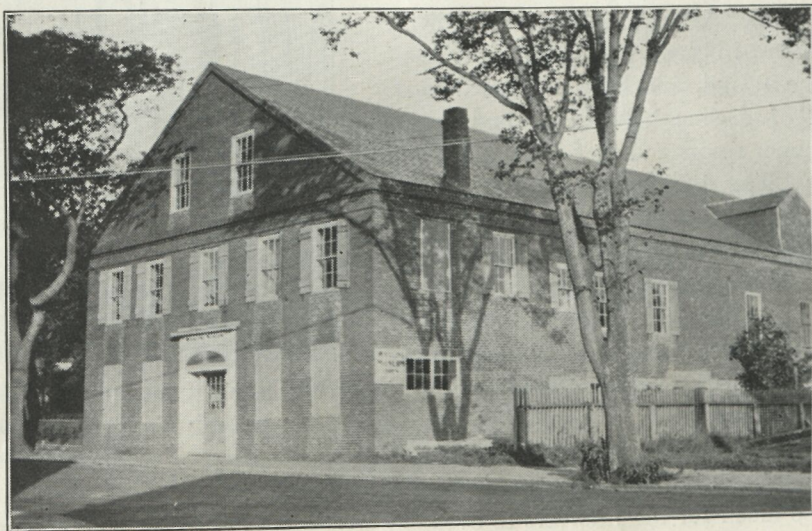
Nantucket, for nearly two centuries the leading whaling port of the world, is soon to have a Whaling Museum. It will stand at the head of the steamboat wharf, at the gateway to the town, occupying a building which was once a sperm candle factory. The Nantucket Historical Association has received as a gift, from Edward F. Sanderson, of New York, his large private collection of whaling material, and was assisted by him in securing the old brick candle house. This building, which was built in 1847, is now being remodeled, and will soon have installed in it both Mr. Sanderson's collection and that formed by the Society.

The purchase of the candle house was participated in by both permanent and summer residents, \$35,000 being raised during the course of a two-year campaign. The Society took title to the property in the

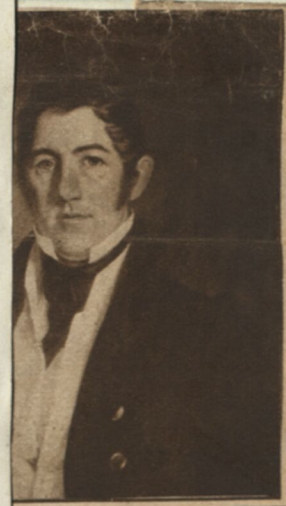
summer of 1929, and repairs were begun almost immediately. Remodeling and installation is proceeding slowly, for the funds are not yet in hand with which to do all that is desired, but it is hoped that the Museum may be completed during the summer of 1930, as Nantucket's contribution to the Massachusetts Tercentenary celebration.

A special room will also be devoted to a collection of South Sea Island material, brought home by whalers in the days when voyages were made to this locality. There are a number of items of this nature in the Sanderson collection, which is now housed, with other collections owned by the Association, in a building adjoining the Quaker Meeting House.

The organization which is establishing the new Whaling Museum, the Nantucket Historical Association, has been active in the preservation of histor-



Sperm Candle Factory, Now the Museum



OBED SWAIN, one of the famous whaling captains who made Nantucket famous. Such a collection as his will be an important section in the proposed Nantucket Whaling Museum.

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ical material for a number of years. It was founded in 1894, and now controls several historic properties. It now owns and maintains the old Quaker Meeting House; Nantucket's oldest house, built in 1686 and recently restored; the last of the old windmills, built in 1746; and what is probably the oldest house in the village of Siasconset, now rented to the Nantucket Atheneum as a branch library. The general museum, adjoining the meeting house, contains a large collection of local historical material, which



will be reorganized and displayed to better advantage upon the removal of the whaling material.

The activities of the Association have brought about the preservation of objects associated with the early history of the Island, and have succeeded in bridging a period of decline between the present prosperity as a summer resort and its former importance as a seaport. The decline which set in just before the Civil War, was attributed to a number of causes. A great fire in 1846 had destroyed a large portion of the business section and water front. Many persons went to California at the time of the gold rush. The neighboring town of New Bedford was more accessible to markets, and offered deeper water to craft rapidly increasing in size. Perhaps most important was the introduction of petroleum as an illuminant. All these and other factors coming at once had been too much for the Islanders to overcome, and Nantucket as a whaling port had been

doomed. The Civil War, and the depredations of Confederate cruisers, had so reduced the whaling fleet that even the ships no longer existed by 1870.

The period which the new Whaling Museum will depict, was prior to this general decline in prosperity, and was marked by the amassing of substantial fortunes, the erection of pretentious business and residential buildings, and a general air of success. Oil refineries, candle manufactories, rope-walks, sail lofts, boat yards, coopers, riggers, carpenters, and blacksmith's shops, outfitters', ship chandlers', and other stores flourished. There were lines of packets to New Bedford, Boston, and New York, all well patronized.

This period of prosperity, ending in the final laying up of the whaling fleet, had been forecast, on a smaller scale, by similar experiences during the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Both these wars wrought havoc among the whaling fleet and left Nantucket in a much impoverished state, but each time the ships were rebuilt, and the trade extended.

Whaling had been the principal industry almost from the time of the first settlement of Nantucket,



in 1659. Some time prior to 1670 the first whale was taken with crude weapons, and soon thereafter the Islanders were equipped with boats, gear, and craft for the pursuit of these animals. Lookouts were established at various points around the island

(Continued on page 15)

der Schularten entsprechend wird auch für die Lokalmuseen die Darstellung heimatkundlicher Themen den Angelpunkt darstellen müssen, und ein Ortsmuseum muss nach seiner didaktischen Auswertung einem Lehrbuch der Heimatkunde gleichen. Sammlungen, die über das Heimatinteresse hinausgehen, oder solche, die infolge der Vergänglichkeit ihren Objekte eine viel zu grosse Belastung darstellen, müssen auf jeden Fall vermieden werden. Die Brandtschen Richtlinien sollten den Ausschlag dafür geben, ob ein Lokalmuseum von der Provinzial- bzw. Landesverwaltung unterstützt werden soll. Sie sind gewiss recht gut für Orte, die eine solche Unterstützung in Anspruch nehmen, falls dies aber nicht der Fall ist, hat die Allgemeinheit überhaupt kein Druckmittel gegen Museumsunwesen in der Hand. Stellen wir uns auf den Standpunkt, dass die Museen in erster Linie in den Dienst der Volksbildung und besonders der Schulen zu treten haben, so müssen wir folgerichtig auch eine gesetzliche Regelung des Museumswesens fordern. Genau so wie früher jedweder, der sich dazu berufen fühlte, eine Winkelschule aufzun konnte, kann heute jeder ein Museum gründen. Seit der gesetzlichen Regelung des Schulwesens sind Winkelschulen unmöglich, und wenn sich die Öffentlichkeit erst einmal über die hohe erzieherische Bedeutung der Museen klar geworden ist, muss auch unbedingt eine gesetzliche Regelung und Beaufsichtigung des Museumswesens erreicht werden.

Mancher fragt sich ja wohl nicht mit Unrecht, ob heutzutage, wo in Deutschland das Geld ausserordentlich knapp ist und Handel und Wandel darniederliegen, die Aufbringung von grösseren Geldmitteln für Museen überhaupt noch zu verantworten ist. Darauf kann die Antwort nur lauten: Museen mit rein repräsentativen Zweck haben keine Daseinsberechtigung mehr, aller Endziel muss darin liegen, die Museen in den Dienst der Volksbildung zu stellen, und nur solche Volksbildungsstätten im edelsten Sinne des Wortes haben ein Anrecht auf Bestehen und Unterstützung. Dient aber ein Museum in gleicher Weise der Fortbildung von Erwachsenen wie der Jugend, so ist es ein unentbehrlicher pädagogischer und kultureller Faktor. Wenn uns Deutschen von dem materiellen Wohlstand der Vorkriegszeit so gut wie nichts geblieben ist, so müssen wir gerade deswegen mit allen Mitteln danach streben, die kulturellen und erzieherischen Werte, die in unseren Museen vorhanden sind, zu leben und sie der breitesten Öffentlichkeit zugäng-

lich zu machen. Darum Auswertung der Museen im didaktischen Sinne!

NANTUCKET TO HAVE A WHALING MUSEUM

(Continued from page 4)

and boats kept ready for immediate use when a whale was sighted. As shore whaling became less profitable, small sloops were fitted out and short voyages made. Gradually the size of the vessels was increased and the voyages lengthened, until before the middle of the eighteenth century they were covering nearly the whole Atlantic. As early as 1720 they were shipping oil to England via Boston, and shortly after in their own bottoms. The cargoes of tea which caused the famous Boston Tea-Party, had come from England in Nantucket whalers which had carried a cargo of oil on the eastward passage.

Before 1800 the Nantucket whalers had rounded Cape Horn and were taking sperm whale in the Pacific, these explorations being followed in time by voyages to the Arctic and the Indian oceans. At one time there were over 150 ships engaged in whaling and claiming Nantucket as their home port, the town itself had a population of 10,000, but now whaling is only a part of the Island's history.

While the Nantucket Whaling Museum will not be the largest of its kind, it will contain much excellent material. The collection is particularly rich in whale "craft," as the various tools and implements used in the business are called. The exhibits will center around a typical whaleboat, one actually used, and which has been completely rigged and equipped by an old Nantucket whaler. Hundreds of harpoons, lances, spades, skimmers, blubber-hooks, blocks and tackle, mincing knives, harpoon and bomb lance guns, and all the other accessories of the trade, will show the development of the various methods of getting fast to and eventually dispatching, "cutting in," and "stowing down" a whale.

Another conspicuous item will be a brick try-works, taken from one of the last of the whaleships, and equipped with genuine try pots. Surrounding and amplifying the whaling material there will eventually be a series of exhibits in miniature, showing the various industries affiliated with whaling, such as coopers', riggers', and blacksmiths' shops, a ropewalk, a sail loft, and candle factory. Much of the equipment for these special features is already in hand.

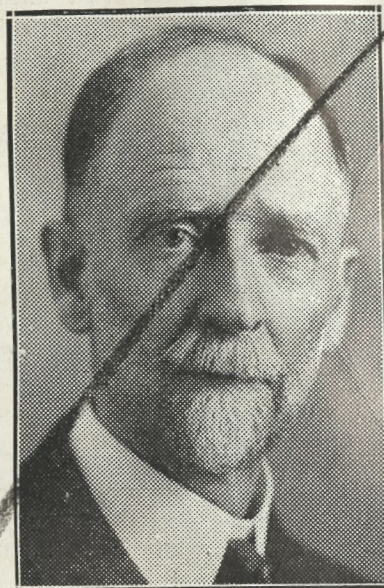
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Dr. A. R. Crook Dies at Age of Sixty-Six

Dr. A. R. Crook, for the past twenty-four years curator and chief of the Illinois State Museum, at Springfield, Illinois, died at his home in Springfield on May 30, after an illness of several weeks.

Dr. Crook was born in Circleville, Ohio, in 1864. He was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, and studied in London, Paris, Berlin, Munich, and Zurich. He was professor of natural history at Wheaton College for a year, and professor of mineralogy and economic geology at Northwestern University for thirteen years.

When he was appointed curator of the State Museum twenty-four years ago, that institution was housed in a small room in the state arsenal. Under his guidance it has grown to be one of the most important state museums in the country.



HOW A MUSEUM LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

(Continued from page 12)

eight volumes. There are also thirty volumes of the Yearbook of the Austrian Museums, for which cards are to be written.

Particular attention is paid to the requests for books which will aid in the identification of specimens in the hands of the persons applying for aid. Such requests are received by telephone, mail, and personal visits. A large manufacturing company allows its employees time to visit the museum. Each young girl must submit a short article on some special painting, in which the library facilities are invariably utilized.

Not only does the library and museum serve Saint Louis, but the surrounding cities and towns as well. In this work every attempt is made to furnish suitable information upon whatever phase of art the applicant is interested in, whether it be prompted by a museum visit, or a desire to prepare something for use at the local women's club. In addition to the large number of visitors with definite wants, there come to the Richardson Library, as well as to other libraries, a great many persons with a desire for a more intimate contact with art, but no definite idea of what will most please them. Perhaps no greater opportunities for the spreading of the museum influence arise than these, and every effort is made to please; that other visits may follow naturally.


Book Reviews

Ethnology of the Mayas of Southern and Central British Honduras, by J. Eric Thompson, published by the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, 1930, 212 pages and 24 full page plates. This is one of the excellent volumes put out by the Field Museum, accurate yet written in a popular and entertaining manner. It presages the time when museums will consider it within their province to publish books the chief purpose of which is entertainment, yet withal so accurate that the knowledge of the specialist is made common property. This particular volume, with its wealth of pleasing description and illustrations of general interest, needs little more than a compelling title, a good binding and a narrative thread to give it a wide appeal and a very general distribution.

Russell Built Exhibition Cases. A. N. Russell & Sons Company, of Ilion, N. Y., have just issued a new catalogue of the exhibition furniture which they manufacture for museum use. These include both metal and wood cases, in many styles and forms. Museums may obtain the catalogue without charge.

*Boston Sunday Herald
Sept. 1929.*

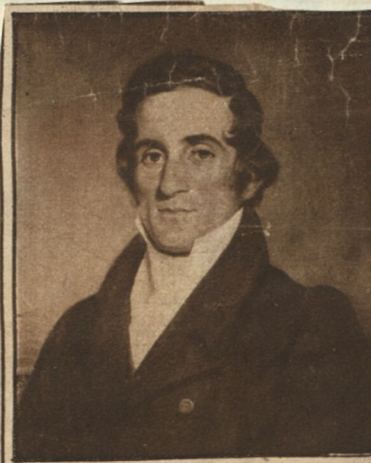
NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS
THE CAPTAINS OF THE WHALING FLEET.
THE MEN WHO MADE NANTUCKET'S FAME.
ADMISSION 50.
OPEN 10^{to} 12^{noon} 2^{to} 5.
AUG. 19th 31.



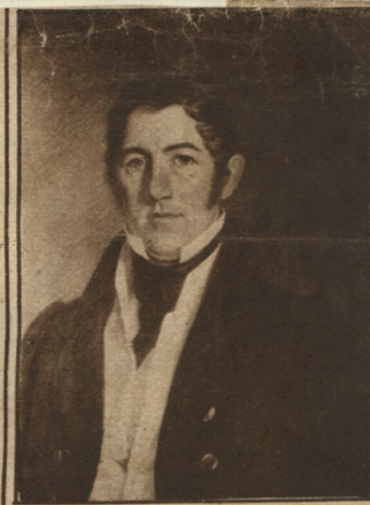
TO RAISE MONEY toward the proposed Nantucket Whaling Museum the Nantucket Historical Association, in August last, held an important exhibition of portraits of captains of the old-time whaling fleet. Beside the poster announcing this exhibition stands George Grant, the last of Nantucket's old-time whalers. He was born in Samoa while his parents were on shipboard near the southern whaling grounds.



NANTUCKET'S WHALING MUSEUM, to be opened to the public in 1930 as a complete museum of the antiquities of the whale fishery. The museum will be under the auspices of the Nantucket Historical Association, William F. Macy, president, which already owns the oldest house on the island, built in 1866 for "John and Mary." It is expected that the whaling museum, situated close to the steamboat landing, will be one of the chief attractions of the island county.



CAPT. NATHAN CHASE, another celebrated whaling captain whose strong, dignified portrait was in last summer's exhibition of likenesses of leaders of the whale fishery. The Nantucket Historical Association already has a considerable collection of these portraits.



CAPT. OBED SWAIN, one of the whaling captains who made Nantucket famous. Such portraits as his will be an important section in the proposed Nantucket Whaling Museum.

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Infomal Opening of Museum - June 15, 1930-

New Whaling Museum Has Auspicious Opening.

The Council and Whaling Museum Committee of the Nantucket Historical Association were very much gratified at the response of the townspeople and visitors to its invitation to come and look over the new Whaling Museum last Sunday afternoon. No count of the attendance was attempted, but it was estimated that at least a thousand people were present during the afternoon, and the many expressions of surprise and pleasure at the size, quality and arrangement of the exhibits were a source of satisfaction to all who have had to do with promoting or supporting the enterprise.

Following hard on the visit the preceding Friday afternoon of over four hundred school children, (who by the way, behaved in a manner to reflect credit on the training of their teachers, for not a word of criticism or complaint was heard either during or after their visit) the whaling museum may be considered fairly launched so far as our people are concerned. It now remains to be seen how our summer residents and the tourists will react to this new attraction which Nantucket has to offer, but it is safe to assume that the verdict will be favorable.

The general opinion seems to be that something rather unique in the line of museums has been created. A general effect of spaciousness and restfulness has been achieved. It is not in any way congested or confusing. There is enough, yet not too much, and the division of the collection into several different departments, housed in separate rooms, adds to, rather than detracts from, the enjoyment of the visitor. In the main hall no attempt has been made to assemble all the items of one kind in one place nor to follow any chronological sequence as to the development of the various implements of the whaling craft.

There are several different groups of harpoons, lances, spades, etc., for instance, in different parts of the room, and other exhibits display this same lack of any cut and dried system such as is characteristic of most museums.

In a word, the Nantucket Whaling Museum is not "museumy," if we may coin a word to fit the situation. Professional museum experts may perhaps criticize this departure from the orthodox method, but it is safe to say that the visitor to the museum will appreciate it without knowing exactly why it appeals to him.

Incidentally, everything of a technical nature is placed and rigged "shipshape and sailor fashion," as might be expected with such a veteran as George Grant in charge of the deck. For when all is said and done, most of the credit for the lay-out and set-up of the plant must go to him.

It was soon learned by the members of the committee that if George were given a free hand the result would be effective even if not quite conventional according to accepted standards as laid down by the specialists. The final effect is a good show rather than a clinic or a laboratory, and from the point of view of the visitor, for whom after all a museum is primarily intended, the result is "all to the good." He is first entertained, his interest is secured, and the education and instruction, while by no means lacking, are more or less incidental and secondary, which is quite in line with the more advanced ideas as to how knowledge should be imparted.

Local interest in the museum continues to grow, as evidenced by the large number of Nantucket people who have joined the Association during the last few weeks, and to the number of valuable and interesting relics which have been donated or loaned by our own folks since they understood how much such things would be appreciated.

Strange to say, however, there are still a few Nantucketers who seem to think that the Historical Association is a sort of close corporation, an exclusive little coterie to which they have to be invited to join. Though the Council has been trying for several years to correct this impression, it still persists in some quarters, and it dies hard. Let it be known, then, that Article IV of the constitution reads: "Any person may become and continue a member of this association by the payment of one dollar a year." Nothing exclusive about that, surely. Free admission to the Whaling Museum, the Historical Rooms, the

Oldest House and the Old Mill at any time ought to be sufficient value for one's dollar, and to those who are just getting acquainted with the Association's work through the Whaling Museum it is timely to suggest that each of these other exhibits it maintains is equally interesting in its own way and well worth a visit at least once a year.

But quite aside from value received it would seem as if every good Nantucketer and everyone who is interested in Nantucket in any way ought to be willing to contribute at least a dollar a year toward the support of an organization which is doing so much for the town.

The next move is to try to enlist more of the young people to keep the torch lighted and carry on in the future, and to that end there is a provision for junior membership at only fifty cents a year during minority. It is hoped that many of the Nantucket boys and girls of high school age will take advantage of this opportunity and enroll themselves as junior members.

As to contributions of whaling relics, log books, books on whaling, sea stories, and other articles of interest, there can hardly be too many,

and though some owners of such things think they get a lot of "kick" out of owning them and showing them to their friends, if they want to get a real kick which will make the one they now get feel like a gentle pat, they should try the experiment of watching hundreds or thousands of other people enjoying them in the museum.

The name of the owner or lender appears on the article wherever practicable, and though things have come so fast of late that there has been hardly time in the rush to get everything properly labeled, it is hoped to accomplish it in time, and if any such are overlooked or wrongly credited the curator or custodian will be glad to rectify the mistake.

Some fine pieces of scrimshaw have come in this past week, and several small articles of interest have been left at the museum with no name attached, so it is impossible to give due credit to the donor.

As soon as the new accessions can be properly classified, credited and labeled, acknowledgment will be sent to the donors or lenders, and a list of some of the more notable ones will be published in these columns at an early date.

A pleasing feature of the opening of the museum has been the publicity given to it by some of the city newspapers. In addition to the article from the Boston Transcript, reprinted in your last issue, the Boston Globe had an interesting story of the museum from the pen of Frank P. Sibley, one of its star reporters, and special articles on the editorial page of the Boston Herald and the New York Herald Tribune have appeared during this past week. As these latter were not in any way solicited or asked for, they were all the more welcome as valuable publicity for the Museum, the Association and for Nantucket. The far-reaching effect of this kind of publicity in attracting new visitors to the island can hardly be over estimated.

The museum is now open to the public daily from 9.30 to 5.30, except on Sundays and Mondays when the hours will be from 1.30 to 5.30.

W. F. M.

The Whaling Museum.

Nantucket's long-heralded "whaling museum" is a reality. It is another link which binds the Nantucket of the past with the Nantucket of today, and, furthermore, it is a most valuable addition to the attractions which the island holds out to the summer visitor. There have been "museums" before on Nantucket and they have gradually been woven together into the one exhibition of the Historical Society. But there has never been a whaling museum before, and those who have worked so long and hard to bring it into existence may well feel gratified at the result which crowns their efforts.

Nantucket's "whaling museum" is in a class by itself, for it is different from all other museums. New Bedford has a fine exhibition; it has the model of a whaleship and over at Dartmouth it has the Charles W. Morgan enshrined; but Nantucket has many things which New Bedford has not. It has the mammoth sperm whale's jaw with the teeth intact; it has a wonderful collection of scrimshont; it has the "camels" and the "try-works". And, above all, it has enshrined in its new whaling museum the traditions of its glorious past and the story of achievements made by the sturdy seamen of by-gone days who sailed the seven seas in pursuit of the leviathans of the deep. The Whaling Museum surpasses all anticipations.

June 21, 1934

Editorial Comment.

Historical Association's Meeting Attracted Large Attendance.

The annual meeting of the Nantucket Historical Association was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Old North Vestry. The largest gathering for the past few years was on hand to appreciate a most interesting meeting.

Following the customary greeting by William F. Macy, President, the business portion of the program began.

The reading of the secretary's report of the last annual meeting was waived as it had been printed in the annual report of the proceedings, set into print last year.

Mrs. Catherine Ray Eger, Secretary, then read her report, which proved to be a pleasant and efficient summary of the year's work. It was accepted as read.

The report of Treasurer Robert B. Congdon was read by Dr. Charles E. Congdon. This was also accepted as read. Both the secretary's and the treasurer's reports will be published in the annual proceedings of the Association.

Mrs. Nancy Adams Grant next read her report as Curator. Her papers are always thoroughly interesting, and form an important part of the yearly gatherings.

For the Nominating Committee, Mrs. Alfred F. Shurrocks, Chairman, announced the nominations for officers as follows:

President—William F. Macy.
Vice-Presidents—G. Lister Carlisle, Fred V. Fuller, Mrs. Irving Elting, Thomas H. Giffin, Dr. Charles E. Congdon, Bassett Jones.
Secretary—Mrs. Catherine R. Eger.
Treasurer—Robert D. Congdon.
Curator and Librarian—Mrs. Walton H. Adams.
Curator Emeritus—Miss Susan E. Brock.
Auditors—Miss Emma Cook, Albert G. Brock, Miss Hannah G. Hatch.
Councillors for Four Years—Mrs. Frederick L. Ackerman, Edouard A. Stackpole.
Auditors—Miss Cora Stevens, Col. Louis J. Praeger.

These were duly elected, the secretary being instructed to cast one ballot for the same.

William F. Macy, President of the Association, then read his annual address. He said in part:

"We are still having our troubles in balancing our budget, and once more I want to appeal to you to help us by getting more members, especially sustaining members, who are able and willing to contribute five dollars a year. These sustainers, in sufficient number, will go far toward solving our financial problems. Then tell your friends and the summer visitors whom you meet about our exhibits and urge them to see them all. Especially the old Quaker Meeting House and the historical collections in our Fair Street Museum.

"It is in such ways as this that our members can help us if each will put his or her shoulder to the wheel and push. Our little society of forty

Continued on Fifth Page.

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Continued from First Page.

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Continued from First Page.

years ago has grown into a big business institution with an annual budget of several thousand instead of just a few hundred dollars, and a payroll of over \$100 a week during the season. We do not regret our growth, but we miss the co-operative spirit and sense of responsibility which characterized the more homogeneous membership of our early years. Let's all try to revive it, and let each one begin today to advertise and "sell" our attractions to others who do not know them."

As has been its custom for several years now—a custom inaugurated by the late Alexander Starbuck when he was president—the Association presented prizes to pupils of the Nantucket high school for essays on historical subjects dealing with the island's past. Mr. Macy explained that the essays are submitted by number and then selected by a committee. The number selected for first prize by unanimous accord was discovered to have been written by Clinton T. Macy, Class of '35, N. H. S., and the Association's custodian of the Oldest House. It was entitled "The Folgers of Old Capaum," and was read by the writer. Not only was it a fine piece of writing but exceptionally well delivered and Clinton was given a vigorous round of applause for his splendid work.

Second prize was awarded to George Snell for his essay "Nantucket Whaling." Two third prizes were awarded, one to Miss Lucille Ring for her essay "Geology of Nantucket," and the other to Harrison Gorman, Jr., for another geologic treatise, "Why Nantucket Is Here." The prize-winners came forward and received their awards.

Honorable mention was given to two other students—Miss Nancy Gardner and Miss Bettina Sisson. The president remarked that a total of fifteen essays had been submitted and all were deserving of special comment.

The business meeting being thus concluded, President Macy introduced the feature speaker of the afternoon, Bassett Jones, of New York and Polpis, well known on Nantucket for his tireless interest in the island's welfare.

Mr. Jones' subject—"Was Nantucket Ever Forested?"—was not only a valuable contribution to Nantucket's written history but an account of first-hand research that would be interesting from a scientific point alone. The paper put to flight the romantic illusion of forests on this island and conclusively proved that there could not be any island timber "arctic" will appear in the Association's annual proceedings.

The speaker brought down two large cedar stumps from Coskata—gnarled and sturdy evidence with which he punctuated and illustrated his remarks.

William H. Tripp, Curator of New Bedford's Old Dartmouth Museum, was then introduced, and in a brief talk summarized what New Bedford has been doing the past year in its museum work. Mr. Tripp emphasized the fact that contributors have supported the museum in practically all its activities.

The president then introduced Edouard A. Stackpole, author of three books dealing with Nantucket history, who read from "Nantucket's Past," a new volume, to be published this month. The author read extracts from the second chapter having to do with Nantucket waterfront scenes a century or more ago.

Mr. S. Van B. Nichols, Secretary of the League of Nations Association, and a summer visitor to Nantucket, came forward at request of Mr. Macy to repeat a tribute he had made to the Historical Association's Whaling Museum. Mr. Nichols stated that, as one familiar with whaling collections, it was his opinion that the Nantucket Whaling Museum was the best practical presentation of the whaling art in this country.

President Macy read a paper entitled "A New Lot of Old Nantucket Expressions." These will be printed in the "Proceedings." They constitute a worth-while acquisition to the list of phrases almost entirely peculiar to Nantucket.

Moses Joy, eighty-five years of age, a Nantucketer who never fails to attend the meeting of the Historical Association, then said a few words in reference to that great Nantucketer of the early 19th century—Walter Folger Jr. Mr. Joy, who spends his winters in New York City, always returns to Nantucket in the summers, and with each return brings back some interesting bit of island history gleaned from off-island sources.

I Stand Corrected.

Editor of the Inquirer and Mirror:

In my remarks at the laying of the corner-stone of the new postoffice, I find I made two slips, to which you later called my attention. First, that except for the lighthouses and coast guard stations, this was the first building owned by the Government in our town. In this connection I overlooked the Weather Bureau station, which was purchased by the Government in 1904. Second, that four presidents of the United States had honored us by visits. Here I omitted two, Harrison and Cleveland. I spoke from memory, and as the last two named both came during the 90's, when I was able to spend but little time on the island, I may, perhaps, be forgiven for overlooking them.

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Does—thousands of tons of free ice
which, unguarded, might shatter the
sturdy steel of a ship's hull. The patrol

The Early June Samples of This Week's Sweltering Summer Make One Envy the Parol Boys Who Ride Herd on the Wandering Mountains of Ice

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

It is by any chance you had called up the Coast Guard headquarters in Boston this past week, when the air was heavy with heat, the receiving station at the Cape Cod Canal, and you would have been told that the number of icebergs have been reported from latitude 41 and 46, but this area is considerably to the north of the usually traveled steamship zone.

The Coast Guard cutters Modoc and Albatross are the two ships which Admiral Billard assigned this spring to protect from icebergs the steam lanes of the North Atlantic. Reports reaching Washington indicate an unusual absence of icebergs from the area through which most of the transatlantic steamers travel on their way to and from Europe. A

small. Without question, there was much duplication in the reports. One vessel might report the same ice to two patrol several times, putting the cruise a good many days off the cruises were received from along the fortieth parallel. It appeared as though a new wave of bears was descending from the North. Some of these few icebergs may reach the latitude of the steamer lanes, but this will depend entirely upon the status of the currents among the eastern edge of the Grand Banks.

Previous to 1912, no ship had been taken toward protecting the transatlantic voyager from the danger of icebergs. The sinking of the Titanic on April 14, 1912, with a loss of over a thousand lives demanded for an adequate patrol. In 1913 an international conference on the safety of life at sea was held in London, and the question of patrolling the ice region was thoroughly discussed. The decisions of this conference led to the establishment of an ice-raft service consisting of two vessels, which should patrol the ice regions during the season when icebergs present a danger to navigation. The United States carries on this duty but the other eleven Powers are interested in transatlantic navigation share in its expense.

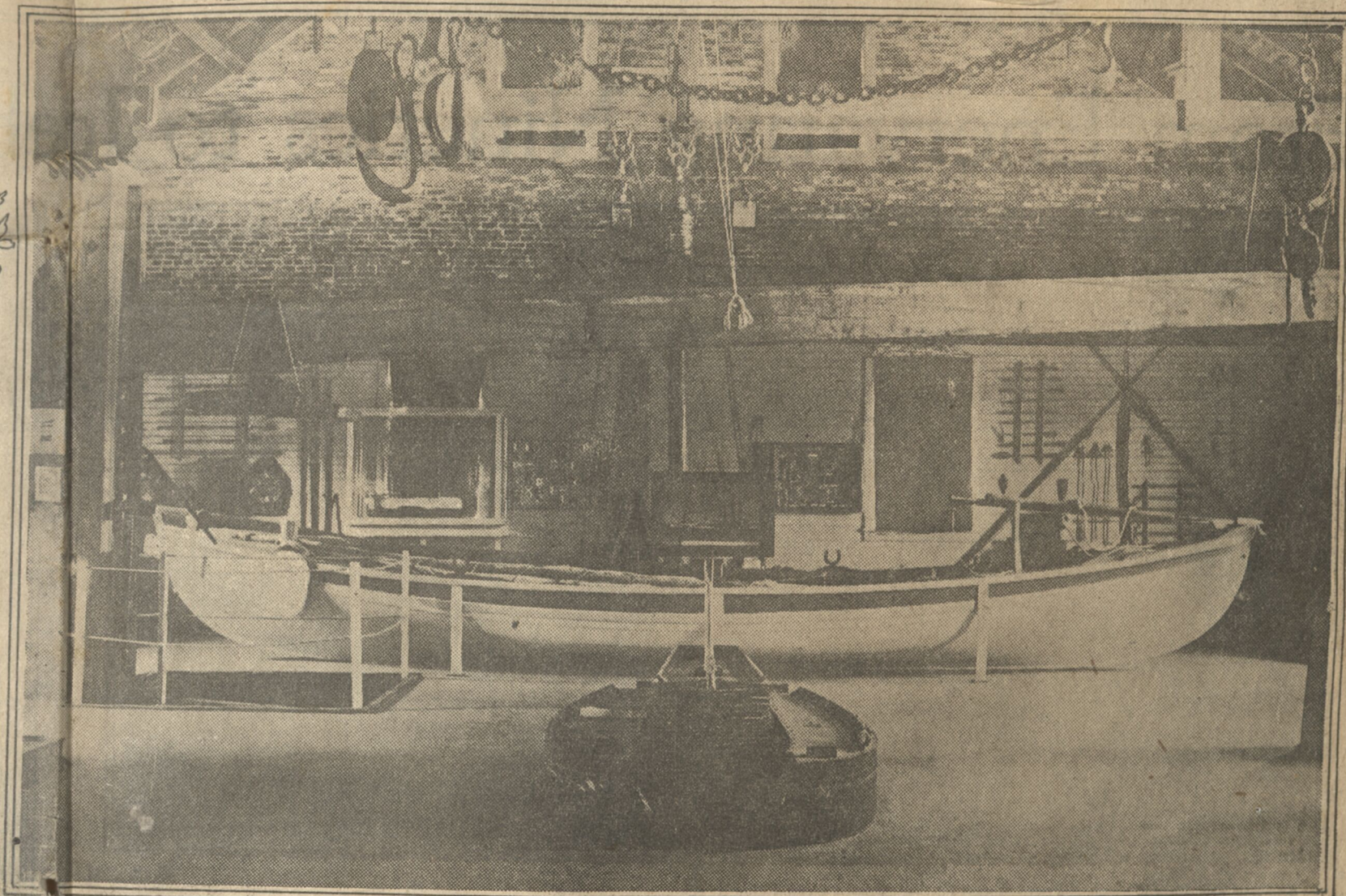
Other nations have shown direct interest in the observation. Denmark a couple of seasons ago sent a vessel to the United States at the same time that the Marston, now on patrol, was in the observation.

scientific investigation. It would seem so far that the only means of protection against the menace is the careful reporting of positions, so that vessels may avoid the ice. That this is not a perfect scheme is testified by the collisions that come about from time to time—some without loss of life—by small steamers or fishing vessels without radio, Admiral Billard has prophesied, however, that the world will never be shocked again by such a disaster as that of the Titanic.

The Third Degree

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On Nantucket from Now On She'll "Blow", and Indoors, Too



Whaling Museum Where the Island's Glory Will Be Brought to Life to Be Opened June 15—
A Veteran Whaleman
Will Be the Host

By William F. Macy
President, Nantucket Historical Association

NANTUCKET'S special contribution to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration will be the opening on June 15 of a new whaling museum in an old building, which was part and parcel of the "palmy days," when the town was the leading whaling port of the world; when her hardy seamen, in their little two or three-hundred ton ships, barks and brigs, scoured the seven seas in pursuit of the great leviathan, bringing home untold wealth in the form of oil and whalebone to enrich the island ship-owners and merchants until, at the outbreak of the American Revolution and for several decades thereafter this little town, situated on a sandy island thirty miles at sea, off the southeast coast of the State, ranked third among its towns in population, wealth and commerce, being surpassed only by Boston and Salem.

Just why, in view of all the handicaps under which these islanders labored; including distance from markets for their product, a bar across the mouth of their harbor showing less than eight feet of water at low tide—about half the average draught of their larger ships—the lack of any of the raw materials for building or outfitting these ships, and the frequent closing of their harbor for weeks, or even months at a time by ice



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So Nantucket stuck to whaling and in time beat the world at it. Incidentally and supplementarily, so to speak, she carried on a not inconsiderable foreign trade, sending her ships to European ports with cargoes of oil even as early as the 1740's, and bringing back return cargoes of foodstuffs, hemp, duck and hardware for her shipping, as well as manufactured goods and luxuries for general trade. She also traded to some extent with the West Indies at a very early date, and for many years regular lines of sailing packets to Boston, New York and New Bedford kept her in touch with the markets of our own coast.

The Indians Helped

As early as 1670 and probably before that time, very soon in fact after Thomas Macy, the first white settler, arrived on the island in 1659, the settlers, aided by the Indians, commenced whaling in a small way. At first they kept a sharp eye out for dead or "drift" whales, which occasionally came ashore or were sighted

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Notwithstanding this crushing blow, the islanders took a fresh start and were soon again on the high road to prosperity. In 1791 the first whaler ventured round Cape Horn and the wonderful sperm whaling grounds of the Pacific were discovered and opened up. For three-quarters of a century thereafter the Nantucketers cruised the great "Western Ocean" from New Zealand to the Okhotsk sea and from Patagonia to Japan. Ships had now reached the mammoth size of over three hundred tons, and voyages lasted three, four, or even on occasion, five years.

The second war with England—in 1812—saw a repetition of most of the tragic experiences of the Revolution. The fleet had then reached a total of about a hundred ships and vessels, of which only thirty-four survived the war. But again they rose to the occasion. Whaling was their business, and nothing could stop them. Rapidly forging ahead once more in the 1820's and 30's, the peak was reached about 1840, when Nantucket had a population of 16,000, a large city, as cities went in those days, and the port was one of the busiest and most prosperous on our Atlantic seaboard.

Gave Up in About 1870

The decline which followed was due to a variety of causes. A great fire in 1846 wiped out practically the entire waterfront, entailing a damage of over a million dollars. The California exodus in '49 hit Nantucket very hard, taking hundreds of her young and active men who had been smitten with the gold fever. Whales were getting scarcer and shyer, and it was difficult to get efficient crews. But above all, the substitution of petroleum for sperm oil and candles as the popular illuminant, forced the price down till the business was no longer as profitable as in the "palm days." Meantime, New Bedford, with its deeper and better harbor and its closer proximity to markets, had been proving a serious competitor, and had already passed Nantucket as the headquarters of the whaling industry, which was carried on there with varying success for several decades after Nantucket's last whalers gave up the ghost about 1870.

Nantucketers take a pardonable pride

in the town's illustrious past and do not intend that it shall be forgotten. Nearly forty years ago a few devoted sons and daughters of the island formed a historical association, which has continued to flourish until it is now one of the most active and prosperous societies in the State, with over 800 members. It owns the last of the old Quaker meeting houses, with a modern fireproof building adjoining, in which its historical collection is housed; also the oldest house on the island, built in 1686, and recently completely restored by a generous benefactor. The last of the old windmills, built in 1740, is also in its possession, as well as one of the oldest houses in Slocconset, which is occupied as a branch of the town's "semipublic" library.

Naturally it exhibits in its historical collections a number of items connected with whaling. In fact, so many were there at these, and of so bulky a nature in many cases were they, that other exhibits illustrating more strictly local features of the early island life suffered seriously for lack of space to present their claims for consideration. For many years the Council of the Association had wished that they might exhibit the whaling relics in a separate building devoted exclusively to the subject.

Try-Works and Pots

Then a miracle happened. Another generous benefactor offered to give his complete collection of whaling material, together with an option of purchase at actual cost to him of a building ideally suited in character and location for the proper display of the exhibits. It meant a large investment for a comparatively small local society in a small town. But a campaign was started to raise the necessary money, and in three years time enough was in sight to warrant starting the new enterprise during the centenary year, in the confident belief that with a small admission fee it would carry itself and pay its way, pending the raising of the comparatively small balance necessary to clear it of all debt and establish it as a permanent memorial to a great industry and a great people of the benefit and enjoyment of posterity.

So Nantucket's whaling museum has come into being. It is housed in a substantial brick building located at the head of the steamboat wharf at the gateway to town which was built by Richard Milad & Son in 1947 as a candle house, and was used by them and by their successors for many years in the manufacture of sperm candles. The building is in an exhibit of great historical interest and importance in connection with the whaling industry. The collection now installed in the building, though not perhaps the largest, is one of the best ever brought together under one roof, and the arrangement of the exhibits is such that the visitor may get an excellent idea of the development of the various arts and craft used in whaling from the earliest days down to the end of the period as practiced by the New England whalers.

A whaling boat actually used in the business for any years has been completely

ILLUSTRATIONS

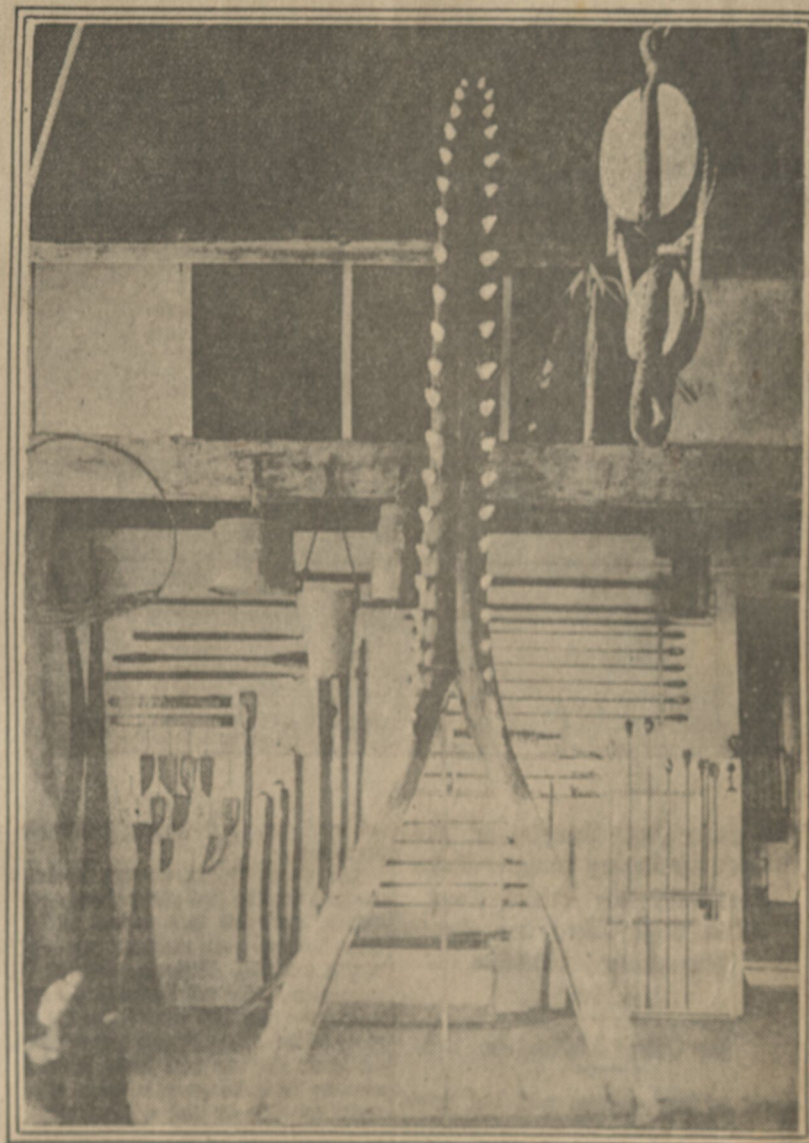
- 1—The Old Candle House (Built in 1847) at the Head of the Steamboat Wharf. This Will House the Museum.
- 2—The Whale Boat (in Actual Use for Many Years), Model of "Camels" Used for Lightening Ships Over the Bar, Old Beam Candle Molds and Other Items.
- 3—George Grant, Who is to Be Curator.
- 4—Exact Replica of Tryworks as Built on a Whaler. As Whales Were Taken, They Used to Be Cut in, Boiled, and the Oil Stowed Down on Board Ship.
- 5—Seventeen-foot Sperm Whale Jaw, Believed to Be the Largest Such "in Captivity."

ly equipped and refitted with all the necessary accessories, ready to lower away at the call of "there she blows." An exact replica of the try-works, as built on a whaler, has been erected round two great try-pots, veterans of many voyages, and with all the implements used in this operation right at hand. What is believed to be the largest and most perfect sperm whale's jaw anywhere "in captivity" is a prominent feature of the exhibit, as well as many smaller ones. Harpoons of practically every type from the most primitive to the very last word in "irons"; lances, bomb guns, blubber spades of many different types for different parts of the operation of "cutting in," casks, tubs, kegs, buckets and pails, each of a distinctive character, different from any similar article used in any other business, and each with a special name of its own, lanterns, blocks, ropes and hundreds of other items of whaling impedimenta are all to be found here, and all distinctly and properly labeled.

A Veteran Takes Charge

Then there are portraits of the whaling captains and shipowners, one room being devoted entirely to these, with an accompanying display of nautical instruments such as they used. Paintings and prints of whale ships and whaling scenes are, of course, a prominent feature in another room. Still another is devoted entirely to exhibits of South Sea island curiosities and relics brought home from the Pacific by the whalers. This exhibit is one of which any great city museum might well be proud, and every article shown has a story connected with it if we could but read it. A notable feature is the "Admiral Folger Memorial Room," which contains not whaling material but a remarkable collection of paintings, prints and photographs of naval ships and battles, including many of the famous sea fights of history, made by the late Rear-Admiral William Mayhew Folger, U. S. N., who was of Nantucket descent and who bequeathed the collection to the Historical Association, which he also made residuary legatee of his estate.

After the visitor has "done" the museum and arrived at that state of satiety known as "museum fatigue," there is



a cozy library where he may rest amid pleasant surroundings, read and study at leisure the annals of whaling, sea stories, and tales of the Isles of the South Seas. This library is still in the making and by no means complete, but there are already many hundred volumes on the shelves and more are being received every day by gift, loan, or by purchase as funds permit. Hundreds of the old whaleship logs, ships' account books and documents are to be seen here, and all the ship registers and records of the Nantucket Custom House from the time of the great fire in 1846, which destroyed the prior records, down to the time when the custom house was abolished.

The museum is in charge of George Grant, a veteran whaler who was

born in Samoa, sailed on his first voyage at the age of three weeks, and spent thirty-five years of his life on a whaleship. A tour of the museum under his tutelage is a "voyage awhaling" without its discomforts and privations.

Taken all in all, Nantucket's new museum is bound to add one more notable attraction to the many she now offers to the tourist or visitor, as well as to the natives, most of whom boast whaling ancestors. As a place to visualize this great industry in which Nantucket played such a prominent part, its value to the student of New England's maritime history can hardly be overestimated, and Tercentenary tourists will find it well worth their while to run down to the island and look it over.

Nantucket Opens Tercentenary Fete; Natives Return for 6-Day Program

[Special Dispatch to The Herald]

NANTUCKET, July 19—The annual meeting of the Sons and Daughters of Nantucket today marked the official opening of the tercentenary celebration of the island. Many natives have returned to renew old acquaintances and revisit old scenes. Officers of the organization include President Charles T. Hall, Treasurer Philip Myrick of Belmont, Secretary Miss Mildred H. Brooks of Somerville. Miss Alice Bunker is the chairman of the committee in charge of the opening meeting.

The program for the week includes the formal opening of the tercentenary celebration which will take place today at the First Congregational Church. Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook will bring a greeting from Gov. Allen and Breckenridge Long and William F. Macy will be the principal speakers.

Monday evening an historical film, depicting scenes in early American life, produced by the University Film Foundation and directed by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard will be shown in the Unitarian Church. Prof. Hart himself will tell the story of the 300 years of Massachusetts history.

Tuesday afternoon a parade which will depict by floats the history of Nantucket will take place. The floats will represent the purchase of Nantucket from the Indians, Benjamin Franklin and his mother, Abiah Folger, who was born on the island, the "Quaker cent"

schools, which derive their names from the fact that the pupils paid one penny a day for instruction, the whaling industry, the great fire of 1846 which practically destroyed the whole island, and the first lighting on the island which came in 1857.

Wednesday evening, the Nantucket Historical Association will present the story of the early whalers by motion picture with a lecture by Chester Scott Howland of New Bedford who is a widely known authority on the history of the whaling industry.

The formal dedication of the Nantucket Whaling Museum, which was opened this June and has proven a great attraction for visitors to the island, will be held Thursday afternoon. Mr. Austin Strong, New York dramatist, and William H. Tripp, curator of the New Bedford Whaling Museum, will be the principal speakers. The annual election of officers of the Nantucket Historical Association will take place at this meeting.

The Nantucket Players will present Thursday and Friday evenings "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The play is to be staged in the old-time manner and on Thursday afternoon the players will parade through the town.

The various events of the week will all be announced in the old manner by Edgar Wyer of Nantucket, who has been engaged as town crier for the occasion.

Boston Herald

NANTUCKET'S MUSEUM

A whaling museum, recalling the spacious days of her blue water prosperity, is the special contribution of Nantucket to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration. There, in a structure itself once dedicated to the manufacture of whale sperm candles, is a complete collection of the whaler's impedimenta. Harpoons and lances, bomb guns, cutting spades and all the tackle of a perilous calling, as well as a whale boat that has seen actual service, captains, portraits and whaling scenes and prints of famous Nantucket ships, all are preserved here for the pleasure and instruction of a generation which knows their significance, but only vicariously the thrill of deep sea chase and capture.

Probably no American port has its roots and origins in a more romantic and colorful past than the island of Nantucket. Certainly no ports ever enjoyed so nearly an exclusive monopoly of an essential and enormously profitable industry as that acquired by Nantucket and New Bedford during the first half of the nineteenth century. Their great whaling ships cruised the restless western ocean from New Zealand to Okhotsk, from Patagonia to Japan. In 1840 Nantucket was a flourishing community with a population of 10,000, the major portion of which concerned itself with the business of whaling. Although its prosperity from this source declined with the introduction of petroleum as a rival of sperm oil, the deep water tradition and the consciousness of a past remain perennially green in the sagas of sailing men and are to this day the Nantucketer's heritage.

Such a museum as the Nantucket Historical Association has designed should be of particular interest this year when pilgrims from many parts will come to familiarize themselves with Massachusetts and her historic souvenirs. It should become an integral part of a chain of similar institutions in other towns and cities, to perpetuate the vital spirit of the past. In it are housed the symbols of a calling charged and implicit with high and vigorous romance. So, on winter nights, when the wind is bitter and frozen seas thunder on the bar in the outer harbor, if the belated islander hurrying past the museum at the head of steamboat wharf should hear the stamping of a peg leg within and the creak of cordage, he will know that the ghost of Capt. Ahab, long drowned beneath the Pacific waste, has at last found refuge and forever lives again the stern and unrelenting chase of leviathan, of Moby Dick, the white whale.

*Boston Herald
Editorial*

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Nantucket Now Showing New Whaling Museum

Island Community Recalls Old Times in Presenting Its Special Feature for Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary

By WILLIAM F. MACY

(Presented by Nantucket Historical Association in Boston Transcript)

Nantucket's special contribution to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration will be the opening on June 15 of a new whaling museum in an old building, which was part and parcel of the "palmy days," when the town was the leading whaling port of the world; when her hardy seamen, in their little two or three-hundred ton ships, barks and brigs, scoured the seven seas in pursuit of the great leviathan, bringing home untold wealth in the form of oil and whalebone to enrich the island ship-owners and merchants until, at the outbreak of the American Revolution and for several decades thereafter this little town, situated on a sandy island thirty miles at sea off the southeast coast of the State, ranked third among its towns in population, wealth, and commerce, being surpassed only by Boston and Salem.

Just why, in view of all the handicaps under which these islanders labored, including distance from market for their product, a bar across the mouth of their harbor showing less than eight feet of water at low tide—about half the average draught of their larger ships—the lack of any of the raw materials for building or outfitting these ships, and the frequent closing of their harbor for weeks, or even months at a time by ice in winter, they should have achieved such pre-eminence in this profitable industry in which so many other New England seaports engaged to a lesser extent, it is difficult to understand. But it is one of the curious facts of the early history of these ports that there seemed to be a marked tendency on the part of each one to specialize in some one thing. Salem went in for spices and became the world headquarters in her chosen

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By 1720 twenty-five such craft hailed from Nantucket, none of them over 50 tons burthen, and by the 1730's they were covering the whole North Atlantic from the coast of Greenland and Davis Straits on the North to the Bahamas on the South. Gradually, the voyages grew longer, the size of the ships, and the number of the crew increased accordingly. Farther and farther from the home port they ventured, till they were ranging eastward to the Azores, south to the "Brazeel Banks," and across to the west coast of Africa.

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At the outbreak of the Revolution Nantucket had a fleet of 150 ships, employing some 2000 seamen. At the close of the war only sixteen ships remained, 134 having been captured, burned, and sunk by the enemy, or lost at sea, leaving no trace. The loss of life was proportionately great. No actual figures

last whalers gave up the ghost about 1870.

Nantucketers take a pardonable pride in the town's illustrious past and do not intend that it shall be forgotten. Nearly 40 years ago a few devoted sons and daughters of the island formed a historical association which has continued to flourish until it is now one of the most active and prosperous societies in the State, with over 800 members. It owns the last of the old Quaker meeting houses, with a modern fire-proof building, in which its historical collection is housed; also the oldest house on the island, built in 1636, and recently completely restored by a generous benefactor. The last of the old windmills, built in 1746, is also in its possession, as well as one of the oldest houses in Siasconset, which is occupied as a branch of the town's "semi-public" library.

Naturally the exhibits in its historical collections included many items connected with whaling. In fact, so many were there of these, and of so bulky a nature in many cases were they, that other exhibits illustrating more strictly local features of the early island life suffered seriously for lack of space to present their claims for consideration. For many years the Council of the Association had wished that they might exhibit the whaling relics in a separate building devoted exclusively to the subject.

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See page 100, Nantucket, Mass., Patagonia to Japan.

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Gave Up About 1870

The decline which followed was due to a variety of causes. A great fire in 1846 wiped out the entire waterfront, entailing a damage of over a million dollars. The California exodus in '49 hit Nantucket very hard, taking hundreds of her young and active men who had been smitten with the gold fever. Whales were getting scarcer and shyer, and it was difficult to get efficient crews. But above all, the substitution of petroleum for sperm oil and candles as the popular illuminant forced the price down till the business was no longer as profitable as in the "palmy days." Meantime, New Bedford, with its deeper and better harbor, and its closer proximity to markets, had been proving a serious competitor, and had already passed Nantucket as the headquarters of the whaling industry, which was carried on there with varying success for several decades after Nantucket's

last whalers gave up the ghost about 1870.

Nantucketers take a pardonable pride in the town's illustrious past and do not intend that it shall be forgotten. Nearly 40 years ago a few devoted sons and daughters of the island formed a historical association which has continued to flourish until it is now one of the most active and prosperous societies in the State, with over 800 members. It owns the last of the old Quaker meeting houses, with a modern fire-proof building, in which its historical collection is housed; also the oldest house on the island, built in 1686, and recently completely restored by a generous benefactor. The last of the old windmills, built in 1746, is also in its possession, as well as one of the oldest houses in Siasconset, which is occupied as a branch of the town's "semi-public" library.

Naturally the exhibits in its historical collections included many items connected with whaling. In fact, so many were there of these, and of so bulky a nature in many cases were they, that other exhibits illustrating more strictly local features of the early island life suffered seriously for lack of space to present their claims for consideration. For many years the Council of the Association had wished that they might exhibit the whaling relics in a separate building devoted exclusively to the subject.

Try-Works and Pots

Then a miracle happened. Another generous friend offered to give his complete collection of whaling material, together with an option of purchase, at actual cost to him, of a building ideally suited in size, character, and location for the proper display of the exhibits. It meant a rather large investment for a comparatively small local society in a small town. But a campaign was started to raise the necessary money, and in three years time enough was in sight to warrant starting the new enterprise during the Tercentenary year, in the confident belief that with a small admission fee it would carry itself and pay its way, pending the raising of the comparatively small balance necessary to clear it of all debt, and establish it as a permanent memorial of a great industry and a great people for the benefit and enjoyment of posterity.

So Nantucket's whaling museum has come into being. It is housed in a substantial brick building located at the head of the steamboat wharf at the gateway to the town which was built by Richard Mitchell & Son in 1847 as a candle house, and was used by them and by their successors for many years in the manufacture of sperm candles. The building is in itself an exhibit of great historical interest and importance in connection with the whaling industry. The collection now installed in the building, though not perhaps the largest, is one of the best ever brought together under one roof, and the arrangement of

the exhibits is such that the visitor may get an excellent idea of the development of the various gear and craft used in whaling from the earliest days down to the end of the business as practiced by the New England whalers.

Summary Mass. Patriot-Register

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Nantucket's New Museum

Few of the local memorials that are timed to concur with the Massachusetts Bay Centenary have such flavor of salt as the new Whaling Museum which Nantucket is about to open in a brick building, itself a relic, long used for the manufacture of sperm candles. The collection, of course, is of the past, for it is sixty years since the last Nantucket whalers sailed. It is a glorious past, going back to the years when the harpooners of the little island were supreme. They had to yield in the end to the men of New Bedford, a port with the natural advantages that Nantucket lacked—and New Bedford has a fascinating whaling museum of its own—but from early in the eighteenth century for a full hundred years and more the island's whaling fleet maintained its lead with marvelous tenacity.

The ascendancy of Nantucket in whaling had a touch almost of mystery and magic. Mr. William F. Macy, president of the Nantucket Historical Association, writing in "The Boston Transcript" recalls the handicaps that the islanders had to overcome, "including distance from markets for their product, a bar across the mouth of their harbor showing less than eight feet of water at low tide—about half the average draft of their larger ships—the lack of any of the raw materials for building or outfitting these ships and the frequent closing of their harbor for weeks or even months at a time by ice in winter." With all these disadvantages Nantucket in the heyday of her trade in oil and whalebone nearly rivaled Boston and Salem in population, wealth and commerce. It is little wonder that the people of the island, descendants of those dauntless seafarers, are proud to have displayed in an appropriate setting the material reminders of Nantucket's great epoch.

The new museum houses the whaling relics which the historical association has hitherto exhibited with its other collections, and in addition a rich store of recent accessions comprising the complete whaling collection of a private donor. Short of a life-size whale ship every implement of the industry is on view. An old whaleboat tried and true, equipped for action, is one of the exhibits. There are "curios" in abundance brought home by Nantucket sailors from strange seas; rare paintings of whale ships and whaling scenes; a gallery of portraits of captains and shipowners and a whaling library quiet and apart. And the custodian is George Grant, who spent thirty-five years on a whale ship. "A tour of the museum under his tutelage," Mr. Macy says, "is a 'voyage awhaling' without its discomforts and privations." There are not many museum retrospects of American enterprise to compare in quality with that of the inimitable whalers of Nantucket.

New York Herald-Tribune

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A MUSEUM RECAPTURES THE GLORIES OF OLD NANTUCKET'S PALMY DAYS

Once the Third City of New England and the Leading Whaling Port of the World, the Island Town Now Has Only Memories and Its Great Collection of Whaler Relics to Link It With a Past Which Saw Its Brigs Raise Sail to Scour the Seven Seas for the Leviathans of the Deep.

NANTUCKET'S special contribution to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration was the recent opening of a new whaling museum in an old building, which was part and parcel of the palmy days, when the town was the leading whaling port of the world; when her hardy seamen, in their little 200 or 300-ton ships, arks and brigs, scoured the seven seas in pursuit of the great leviathan, bringing home untold wealth in the form of oil and whalebone to enrich the island ship owners and merchants. At the outbreak of the American revolution and for several decades thereafter this little town, situated on a sandy island thirty miles at sea off the southeast coast of the state, ranked third among its towns in population, wealth and commerce, being surpassed only by Boston and Salem.

Just why, in view of all the handicaps under which these islanders labored, including dis-

sloops were fitted out and short cruises farther off shore were made. As the business—with the resultant profits—grew, larger vessels were built and equipped, and longer voyages were undertaken. Farther and farther from the home port they ventured, till they were ranging eastward to the Azores, south to the "Brazeel Banks" and across to the west coast of Africa.


At the outbreak of the Revolution Nantucket had a fleet of 150 ships, employing some 2,000 seamen. At the close of the war only sixteen ships remained, 134 having been captured, burned and sunk by the enemy, or lost at sea, leaving no trace. The loss of life was proportionately great. Scores, if not hundreds, of families migrated to the mainland, never to return.

Notwithstanding this crushing blow, the islanders took a fresh start and were soon again on the high road to prosperity. In 1791

which destroyed the prior records, down to the time when the custom house was abolished.

The museum is in charge of George Grant, a veteran whaler who was born in Samoa, sailed on his first voyage at the age of 3 weeks, and spent thirty-five years of his life on a whaleship. A tour of the museum under his tutelage is a "voyage awhaling" without its discomforts and privations.

Taken all in all, Nantucket's new museum adds one more notable attraction to the many she now offers to the tourist or visitor, as well as to the natives, most of whom boast whaling ancestors. As a place to visualize this great industry in which Nantucket played such a prominent part, its value to the student of New England's maritime history can hardly be overestimated, and Tercentenary tourists will find it well worth their while to run down to the island and look it over.



TO RENT—OFFICES
2,800 SQUARE FEET in leading downtown office building, divided into private offices, reception and stenographic rooms, to suit your needs. Call for particulars. 602 Fairfax bldg. Phone HA. 3562.

SPACES available for merchants and professionals in large corner office with professional equipment and telephone. Located in the heart of the business district. Call for particulars. 602 Fairfax bldg. Phone HA. 3562.

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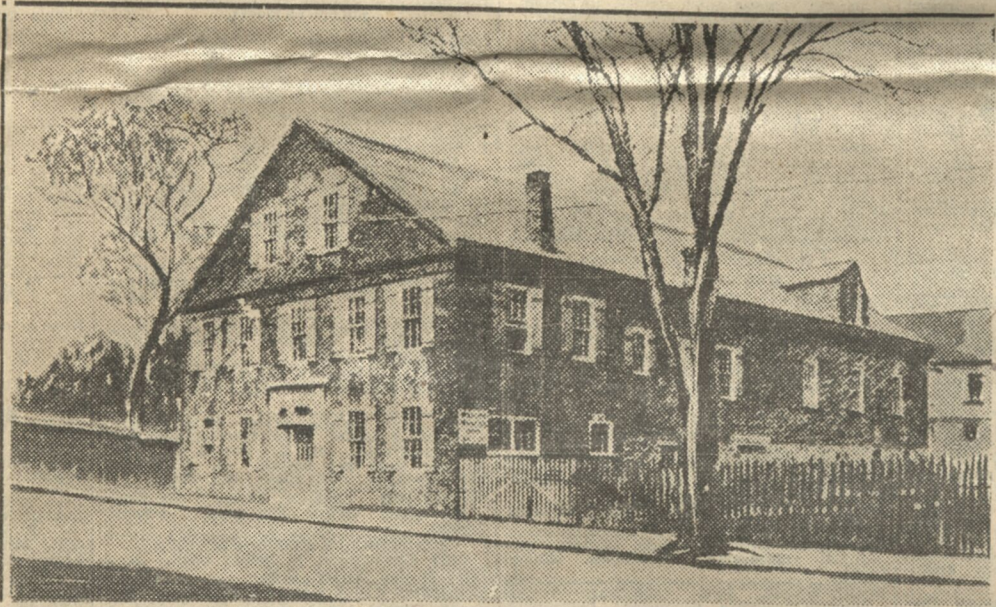
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THE WHALING MUSEUM WHERE NANTUCKET'S GLORY WILL BE BROUGHT TO LIFE.

tance from markets for their product, they should have achieved such pre-eminence in this profitable industry in which so many other New England seaports engaged is difficult to understand, writes William F. Macy, president of the Nantucket Historical Society, in the Boston Transcript. But it is one of the curious facts of the early history of these ports that there seemed to be a marked tendency on the part of each one to specialize in some one thing. Salem went in for spices and became the world's headquarters in her chosen line; Gloucester always was and still is the leading fishing port; Newport enjoyed the unenviable reputation of specializing in African "black ivory," though many other ports fitted out an occasional slaver. And so on, each to its trade. Of course, no one of these places confined its efforts and enterprise exclusively to the local specialty. Each had some other industries, and each encroached somewhat, perhaps, on the preserves of one or more of the others, but that the general rule held true is revealed by even the most cursory study of our early maritime history.

NANTUCKET STUCK TO WHALING.

So Nantucket stuck to whaling and in time beat the world at it. Incidentally and supplementarily, so to speak, she carried on a not inconsiderable foreign trade, sending her ships to European ports with cargoes of oil even as early as the 1740s, and bringing back return cargoes of foodstuffs, hemp, duck and hardware for her shipping, as well as manufactured goods and luxuries for general trade. She also traded to some extent with the West Indies at a very early date, and for many years regular lines of sailing packets to Boston, New York and New Bedford kept her in touch with the markets of our own coast.

As early as 1670 and probably before that time, very soon in fact, after Thomas Macy, the first white settler, arrived on the island in 1659, the settlers, aided by the Indians, commenced whaling in a small way. At first they kept a sharp eye out for dead or "drift" whales, which occasionally came ashore or were sighted in the offing, secured and towed in. Then they began to watch for living specimens of the genus which, in their rude boats, manned by mixed crews of whites and Indians, they attacked, sometimes though not always successfully, and dispatched with crude weapons fashioned by themselves. This "shore whaling" rapidly grew into an important and lucrative industry, and it is recorded that in one year, 1726, not less than eighty-six whales were taken in this manner. As the business increased, companies were formed to pursue it, lookouts were established at various points around the island, and men were kept constantly on watch during the favorable weather. When a whale was sighted, the cry "Town-oh!" was raised, and a crew was quickly made up, the boat, ready and fitted for the venture, was manned and launched and started in pursuit.

THE REVOLUTION'S HEAVY TOLL.

As whales became scarcer or more wary and difficult of approach near shore, small

the first whaler ventured round Cape Horn and the wonderful sperm whaling grounds of the Pacific were discovered and opened up. For three-quarters of a century thereafter the Nantucketers cruised the great "Western Ocean" from New England to the Okhotsk Sea and from Patagonia to Japan.

The second war with England—in 1812—saw a repetition of most of the tragic experiences of the Revolution. The fleet had then reached a total of about 100 ships and vessels, of which only thirty-four survived the war. But again they rose to the occasion. Whaling was their business, and nothing could stop them. Rapidly forging ahead once more the peak was reached about 1840, when Nantucket had a population of 10,000, a large city, as cities went in those days, and the port was one of the busiest and most prosperous on our Atlantic seaboard.

MANY FACTORS IN DECLINE.

The decline which followed was due to a variety of causes. A great fire in 1846 wiped out practically the entire waterfront, entailing a damage of more than 1 million dollars. The California exodus in '49 hit Nantucket very hard, taking hundreds of her young and active men who had been smitten with the gold fever. Whales were getting scarcer and shyer, and it was difficult to get efficient crews. But above all, the substitution of petroleum for sperm oil and candles as the popular illuminant, forced the price down till the business was no longer as profitable as in the "palmy days." Meantime, New Bedford, with its deeper and better harbor and its closer proximity to markets, had been proving a serious competitor, and had already passed Nantucket as the headquarters of the whaling industry, which was carried on there with varying success for several decades after Nantucket's last whalers gave up the ghost about 1870.

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SHOWS PROGRESS OF AN INDUSTRY.

Naturally the exhibits in its historical collections included many items connected with whaling. In fact, so many were there of these, and of so bulky a nature in many cases were they, that other exhibits illustrating more strictly local features of the early island life suffered seriously for lack of space to present their claims for consideration. Then a generous friend offered to give his complete collection of whaling material, together with an option of purchase at actual cost to him of a building ideally suited in size, character and location for the proper display of the whaling exhibits. It meant a rather large investment

of money, and in three years' time enough was in sight to warrant starting the new enterprise during the Tercentenary year, in the confident belief that with a small admission fee it would carry itself and pay its way.

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A VETERAN WHALER IN CHARGE.

A whaleboat actually used in the business for many years has been completely equipped and refitted with all the necessary accessories, ready to lower away at the call of "there she blows!" Harpoons of practically every type from the most primitive to the very last word in "irons," lances, bomb guns, blubber spades of many different types and hundreds of other items of whaling impedimenta are all to be found here, all distinctly and properly labeled.

Then there are portraits of the whaling captains and shipowners, one room being devoted entirely to these, with an accompanying display of nautical instruments such as they used. Paintings and prints of whale ships and whaling scenes are, of course, a prominent feature in another room. Still another is devoted entirely to exhibits of South Sea Island curiosities and relics brought home from the Pacific by the whaler. This exhibit is one of which any great city museum might well be proud, and every article shown has a story connected with it if we could but read it. Hundreds of the old whaleship logs, ships' account books and documents are to be seen, and all the ship registers and records of the Nantucket custom house from the time of the great fire in 1846,

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The Nantucket Historical Association

PRESENTS

"The Story of the Early Whalemen"

An Exposition of Forgotten Romance

Motion Picture Lecture

For the Benefit of the Nantucket Whaling Museum

---BY---

CHESTER SCOTT HOWLAND

OF NEW BEDFORD

UNITARIAN CHURCH

Wednesday Evening, July 23, 1930

at 8:15 o'clock

TICKETS - \$1.00

On sale at the Whaling Museum, the Historical Rooms, the Oldest House and the Old Mill, and at Congdon's Pharmacy.

This is the third lecture on whaling given under the auspices of the Nantucket Historical Association. It is one of the best if not the best in the field. The motion pictures of actual whaling scenes are graphic and thrilling and show just how the old-time whaling was done.

Mr. Howland knows his subject from A to Z and he is a clear and forceful speaker. The lecture has the strongest endorsement of such authorities as Prof. Thomas N. Carver of Harvard, Prof. E. G. Conklin of Princeton and Prof. Stanley C. Ball of Yale. It has been given before the Boston City Club, the Explorers' Club in New York, and hundreds of other critical audiences, always with great success.

DON'T MISS IT!

NANTUCKET'S WHALING MUSEUM HOUSED IN BRICK "CANDLE HOUSE"

Collection Has Been Gathered From All Over the World to Illustrate Industry That Made the Island Famous

Nantucket, that sandy island-settlement 30 miles off the southeast coast of Massachusetts, is pulling one more stunt.

The islanders have been principally famous for their ability to take a licking and come back for more. This quality, it may be said, is necessary to all sailors, and more particularly to whalers and the people who outfit whalers and send them to sea.

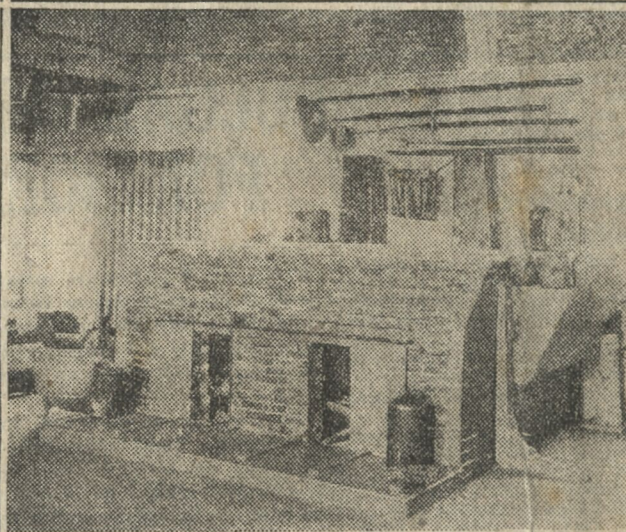
For nearly three centuries the Nantucketers have shown that indomitability. They built up the first of the whaling industry, only to have it wrecked by the British warships during the Revolution, the English sank or captured the ships and killed or captured the crews.

When peace had been made, the Nantucketers built more ships and organized more crews and went to whaling again. Then came the war of 1812, and once more the British Navy put the Nantucket whaling completely out of business.

Made Her Last Voyage

A third time the islanders built up the trade. Daniel Webster came to the island in 1835 to try an important case, and was astonished to find a town of more than 10,000 persons, many of them with large fortunes. He called Nantucket "the unknown city in the ocean."

Then the glory passed. In 1846 a



THE TRY WORKS AT THE NANTUCKET WHALING MUSEUM

great fire destroyed a large part of the business section and water front. In 1849 Nantucketers left in shoals to join the gold rush to California.

New Bedford, with her fine harbor and accessibility to markets, forged ahead of Nantucket. The Rockefeller dynasty was established, and kerosene began to put sperm oil out of business. Petroleum was the slush that greased Nantucket's toboggan slide.

Finally came the Civil War, and Confederate cruisers finished the whalers' business. By 1870 the last Nantucket whaler had made her last voyage.

It was a generation later before people began to realize that one of the

important and significant industries had gone for good. It was important to preserve tools and relics of the old time.

Tea in Nantucket

Most people do not know how important the whaling was. For instance, know that the old made the "Boston Tea" brought to Boston in three ships which had carried in oil to London, and had then returned and loaded with tea for the colonies.

Incidentally, few people realize the fact that the successful revolution against Britain by our revolt against the tax on tea, given Gandhi his notion of revolution now in progress. Meantime, in the last few generations, Nantucket have Summer resort.

Partly because Nantucketers, like other people the world over, treasure the relics of their ancestors, and partly also because among the Summer residents was a rich man from New York, enthusiastic about collecting whaling gear or "trade," as the old-timers called it, Nantucket is going to open to the public next Sunday a whaling museum, housed in the brick "candle house," at the head of Steamboat Wharf.

The museum is probably not destined to be the largest of its kind, but it certainly will be one of the best, and particularly rich in "craft." The collection of the multifarious implements of whaling is so complete that the development of boats, harpoons, lances and try-works can be traced through it.

The museum was founded by the Nantucket Historical Association, which has its own building next to

Dealer

OKLAND—C. A. Paulding
SLINDALE—Stanwood Sales, Inc.
XBURY—Grove Hall Motor Mart
EM—Colonial Garage of Salem
TUATE—Bates & Callahan
ERVILLE—Union Motor Sales Co.
JTH BOSTON—Dailey Motor Co.
NEHAM—Albert F. Lane
POLE—Walpole Motor Mart, Inc.
THAM—Healer Motors, Inc.
TERTOWN—Healer Motors, Inc.
T MEDWAY—Montgomery Motor Sales
BURN—W. H. Boyson
CESTER—Oakland Motor Co. of New England

M. Hudson Lodge and Magnolia Rebekah Lodge will hold memorial services Tuesday. Rev Frank G. Potters, PGM, will speak.

Bay State, Richard W. Drown, Providence, Glenmere, East Lynn, West Lynn, Kearsarge, Prince Jonathan, Lodges, Beulah, Myrtle, Echo, Evangeline and Ivy Rebekah Lodges, Lynn, Palestine and Fraternity Encampments and Canton City of Lynn will attend memorial services today in the First Baptist Church, North Common st. Rev Herbert E. Levoy will speak.

Warren Lodge of Roxbury will meet hereafter in Guild Hall on Tuesday evenings.

Harmony and Mt Vernon Lodges and Purity and Truth Rebekah Lodges will hold memorial services June 15 in the North Street Congregational Church, Medford Hillside.

Members and friends will visit the Odd Fellows Home at Worcester June 15, from 2 to 5.

Lonia Lodge and Bethel Rebekah Lodge of Brookline and Brighton Rebekah Lodge, Nonantum Lodge and Liberty Encampment of Brighton will hold memorial services in the Presbyterian Church, Harvard st, Brookline, this evening.

Welfare Rebekah Lodge of Charlestown will exemplify the degree on five Wednesday. Mrs. A. Kinsman, DDP, and marshal will attend.

Caleb Rand, Paul Revere and Oasis Lodges, Romona, Erminie and Ivaloo Rebekah Lodges and Winter Hall Encampments will hold memorial services in the College Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. Rev Lynn E. Radcliffe will deliver the address.

Erminie Rebekah Lodge of Somerville will have bundle whist Monday.

Mt Sinai Lodge of North Cambridge will confer the second degree June 26. Lodges are invited to send their candidates.

Neponset Lodge of Dorchester will have a whist party Monday.

Boston Globe



THE OLD CANDLE HOUSE (1847) NOW HOUSES THE MUSEUM

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Nantucket Historical Association

The thirty-fifth annual meeting and election of officers of the Association will be held at the new Whaling Museum on

Thursday Afternoon, July 24th
at 2:30 o'clock

A special delegation from the New Bedford Whalemen's Club is expected, many of whom will return on the 5 o'clock boat. Hence the early hour. Please be prompt.

The business meeting will be as brief as possible, and the annual reports of the officers and committees will be presented in a condensed form, to be printed in full in the Annual Report of the Proceedings, which is mailed to each member.

The program to follow at 3 o'clock will be devoted to the formal opening and dedication of our new Whaling Museum, with several short addresses and an opportunity for social intercourse at the close.

Our total membership as announced at the last annual meeting was 662. We then adopted the slogan, "Make it a Thousand This Year!" Ambitious and next to impossible as this seemed then, it really looks now as if we may yet make good. The latest count is 959. Thanks for your help and co-operation. Please keep it up just one more week and we are "over the top". Have **you** sent in **your** new member?

This is a great year in our history. Our meeting comes in the middle of Nantucket's Old Home Week, which is a feature of our local observance of the Massachusetts Tercentenary celebration, and we feel that we are making a worthy contribution to the event.

Yours for the Past, the Present and the Future,

THE COUNCIL.

P. S. Don't miss the Whaling Lecture the night before, July 23rd. Circular herewith.



The Nantucket Historical Association

extends a cordial invitation to

to attend the Formal Opening and Dedication of its
new Whaling Museum at the head of New North
Wharf on Thursday, July twenty-fourth, nineteen
hundred and thirty, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

New Whaling Museum Dedicated With Appropriate Exercises.

Nantucket's new Whaling Museum was formally dedicated on Thursday afternoon with an attendance that packed the old candle-house on Broad street to the doors. The event was the annual meeting of the Nantucket Historical Association, the dedication of the museum being set for the same afternoon.

Interest in the Whaling Museum has become so keen that it was realized there would be a large gathering, but no one anticipated it would be quite as large as it proved to be.

The meeting was called to order promptly at "five bells" (2.30 o'clock), George Grant striking the bells in real ship fashion just as the hour approached. It was an unusual way to call a meeting to order, but perfectly in keeping with the occasion.

The report of the secretary was not read, but the treasurer, Mrs. Louise Mack Gordon, rendered her financial statement showing that the Association is in a very satisfactory condition, with a total membership of 1,031.

The president, William F. Macy, at the conclusion of Mrs. Gordon's report, said that he was very gratified to find that the membership had reached the thousand which he suggested a year ago be made a slogan for the year's work.

Mrs. Nancy Adams read her report as curator, which is always of interest. In it she outlined the main acquisitions to the society's collections since the last meeting and gave a brief sketch of the several branches of the association's endeavors, announcing that already, since it was opened on June 15, a total of 2,791 persons have visited the whaling museum.

Lieut. H. R. Brayton presented the report of the nominating committee, naming the following:

President—William F. Macy.
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Irving Elting, Millard F. Freeborn, William F. Codd, Walter Gilman Page, G. Lister Carlisle, Fred V. Fuller.
Treasurer—Mrs. Louise Mack Gordon.

Secretary—Mrs. Catherine Ray Eger.

Curator—Mrs. Nancy S. Adams.
Councillors—Mrs. Georgie L. Walling, Dr. Charles E. Congdon.
Auditors—Miss Emma Cook, Miss Hannah G. Hatch, Albert G. Brock.

By unanimous consent of the meeting, the secretary was instructed to cast one vote for the officers nominated and they were declared elected.

The president then made an announcement regarding the historical essays contest which the association conducts each year, offering prizes for the three best essays written by pupils of the High School on some Nantucket subject. Only three had been presented this year, and although all were good, he said, only one did the committee feel worthy of receiving a prize. He therefore called upon Robert Melendy to step forward and received the \$10 gold-piece offered as first prize, his article on "William Rotch" having been considered excellent by the committee.

The announcement was made that the council has elected Sidney Mitchell a life councillor, the action being confirmed by vote of the meeting.

President Macy then made a short address in which he outlined the work that had been accomplished the past year, with especial reference to the Whaling Museum. He said that in spite of the many discouragements it had at last become a reality and he took opportunity to thank everybody who had helped the cause along, especially the committee who had worked with him—Walter Gilman Page, Edgar W. Jenney, Fred V. Fuller, Miss Annie B. Folger and Mrs. Nancy Adams.

He expressed appreciation to William F. Codd, who had done such exceptionally fine work on the labels, and, last but not least, to George A. Grant, through whose personal work and knowledge the whaling museum had been made what it is today. His mention of Mr. Grant brought forth deafening applause, showing that the gathering was appreciative of what Mr. Grant had done.

Mr. Macy thanked the community as a whole for the interest it had shown and said that the Whaling Museum was now something in which all Nantucketers may take just pride.

At 3.00 o'clock came the formal opening and dedication of the Whaling Museum. The president first called upon Representative Arthur W. Jones, who was authorized by Governor Allen to represent the Commonwealth and extend his greetings to the Association. Representative Jones read the following communication from His Excellency, which was received with enthusiastic applause:

"The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is greatly indebted to the Island of Nantucket for the important part it took in the up-building of the commercial prosperity of the State in its early history, although Nantucket was not a part of Massachusetts at the time the Massachusetts Bay Colony was formed, it then being under the jurisdiction of the State of New York.

"It later, in 1692, upon the request of the proprietors transferred its allegiance from the State of New York to that of Massachusetts and from that time up to 1843 it contributed very materially to the commercial prosperity of the Commonwealth through the whaling industry which at that time was one of the largest commercial enterprises existing.

"The citizens of Nantucket may well be proud of their heritage, their forefathers having made a record for themselves by their bravery and their loyalty to their country both in times of peace and in war. Between 1775 and 1781, 1600 residents of Nantucket lost their lives in the Revolutionary War out of a population of 4545.

"This wonderful record of patriotism has been maintained by its citizens through both the Civil and World Wars.

"I feel that especial mention should be made on the dedication of the Whaling Museum to the Whaling Industry without which Massachusetts could never have attained the enviable position she now holds in the industrial life of the country.

"Those engaged in this industry were the pioneers of our foreign commercial trade, as a large part of the product of the whale fisheries were shipped to England.

"Furthermore, men of Nantucket who manned her ships were performing feats of Admiral Byrd and other noted explorers by venturing around Cape Horn into the new Pacific, then practically an unknown territory, discovering new islands and whaling grounds which up to that time had never been known to exist.

"All of these efforts on their part were performed under most extreme privation and heroism when taking into consideration the small craft of those days with the large ships of the present day.

"It is fitting that the deeds of these men should be perpetuated and Nantucket is to be congratulated that sufficient evidence of their efforts remain, so that it is possible to convey to posterity some conception of what every citizen of Massachusetts owes to the oak-ribbed men of Nantucket.

"Please accept my hearty congratulations for the success of your efforts.

Very sincerely yours.

Frank G. Allen.

Mr. Jones then took the opportunity to express his personal appreciation of everything that has been done by the Historical Association during its thirty-six years of activity, especially in bringing to a successful finish its new Whaling Museum. He complimented the president and the members of the committee who had worked so hard to make the museum a reality, and in closing paid a warm tribute to the work done by the veteran whaler, George A. Grant, suggesting that as a fitting close to the meeting he be asked to go to masthead and give the call of the whaler. Representative Jones' remarks were received with keen appreciation.

Capt. Edmund Z. Ryder, chairman of the Selectmen, then made a few remarks, expressing the cordial greetings of the board officially and congratulating the society on its achievements, which mean so much to Nantucket. He referred to the fact that today the island's fishing industry produces as much, if not more revenue than did the old whaling days, drawing a comparison which was interesting.

Austin Strong, commodore of the Nantucket Yacht Club, was next introduced by the president as representing "our neighbor across the street". Mr. Strong was happy in his remarks and touched several very responsive chords among his audience. His reference to Captain Grant, who had worked so steadily all winter and spring in preparing the whaling collection exhibit, and "that fine face wrapped in memories of the past", was rather touching. "We cannot realize what those memories were," said Mr. Strong, "we can only imagine."

Mr. Strong extended greetings from the Board of Governors of the Yacht Club and his remarks were warmly applauded.

Miss Helen C. McCleary next presented three word pictures, drawn in a delightful manner, showing three

scenes connected with Nantucket history—the coming of Thomas Macy in 1659, the clipper ship era of 1853, and the present-day picture of Nantucket. Her rendition was excellent and there was not a person in the building but could hear every word clearly and with deep appreciation.

The president then announced that there was a large delegation in attendance from the Whalemens' Club

of New Bedford, which had been keenly interested in the development of Nantucket's Whaling Museum from the very start. Mr. Tripp, of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, was presented and expressed his pleasure in being present upon this occasion. He referred to the close connections and associations which have always existed between Nantucket and New Bedford, and extended congratulations and greetings from the representative historic organizations of the "Whaling City". In closing he stated that the delegation from the Whalemens' Club had been increased to twenty by arrivals on the last boat.

Abbott P. Smith, of the Whalemens' Club, made some interesting and appropriate remarks, showing the interest which New Bedford has taken in the development of Nantucket's newest museum.

H. Addington Bruce, of Cambridge, a well-known writer, editor and lecturer, was next introduced, and he made a very interesting tribute to the late Admiral Folger, through whose will the Association is to receive great benefit. Mr. Bruce was closely listened to throughout his address.

[Mr. Bruce's remarks and his references to Admiral Folger were so interesting that we will present them in full in our next issue.]

The president next introduced a visitor from New Bedford, Roland F. Macy, who is in his 91st year but still hale and hearty and could not resist the opportunity to be present at the dedication of the Whaling Museum. He asked Mr. Macy to rise and let the audience see him. Mr. Macy received a generous ovation.

Moses Joy was next called upon to tell the audience something about candle-making, which was quite appropriate a feature inasmuch as the meeting was being held in the old candle-house where the industry of other days thrived. As Mr. Joy is the last Nantucket man who had anything to do with candle-making on the island his remarks were vitally interesting.

A vote of appreciation for their interest and hard work which they had done during the early years of the Association's existence, up to the time when they were obliged to cease their labors owing to ill health, was extended to Miss Susan E. Brock and Millard F. Freeborn, and the secretary was instructed to extend to them the greetings of the meeting.

After a few more comments on the work of the Association, the development of the Whaling Museum, etc., the president asked Captain Grant to climb to mast-head, as was suggested by Representative Jones. It was surprising to the audience to see the speed with which Grant climbed the rigging and mounted the cross-trees, and it was with keen enjoyment that they heard him give the call "Thar—'e—bl-o-o-ows!" just as he had given it many times at sea in his younger days.

It was a delightful close to a delightful meeting.

*Nantucket
Inquirer & Mirror
July 26, 1930*

ABBOTT P. SMITH
791 PURCHASE ST.
NEW BEDFORD
MASS.

July 26, 1930.

Mr. William F. Macy,
C/- Whaling Museum,
Nantucket, Mass.

My dear Mr. Macy:

Just a line to tell you how much I enjoyed being down at your dedication. Without any question in my mind you have the finest layout for a Whaling Museum I have ever seen, and we have a lot to look forward to in getting our Whaling Museum to look as well as yours.

I think the whole program was wonderful and carried out to perfection.

I am writing you this letter and giving you my convictions. If I did not feel every word I say I would not have written you at all.

Looking forward sometime to seeing you in New Bedford, and I will be very glad to entertain you.

APS:P

Yours sincerely,

Abbott P. Smith

NANTUCKET WHALING MUSEUM DEDICATED

The Nantucket Whaling Museum at Nantucket, Mass., was formally dedicated on July 24. The museum is housed in what was formerly a sperm candle house of brick at the head of Steamboat wharf. The collections are built around the whaling material brought together by Edward F. Sanderson of New York and presented to the Nantucket Historical Association. This material was collected in all parts of the world and includes all kinds of whaling "gear," tools, scrimshaw work, models, documents, books, paintings and engravings. It is supplemented by material brought from the South Seas by the Nantucket whalers of 100 years ago. About four-fifths of the \$50,000 necessary to purchase and condition the building have already been raised by subscription, Mr. Sanderson having made possible the completion of the work in the meantime by purchasing the building and holding it in trust for the Association. William F. Macy is President of the association, Mrs. Walton H. Adams is curator of the museum, and Captain George A. Grant, an old whaler, has been made docent.

The Museum News (Washington D.C.) Sept. 1, 1930

What the Miami News Says About Nantucket's Museum.

Editorial in Miami (Fla.) News.

The establishment at Nantucket, Mass., of a whaling museum in connection with the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration impresses again the passing of a once picturesque and flourishing industry. Whaling still thrives, to be sure, but it has been modernized beyond all semblance of its colorful background. This very modernization, naturalists of many countries warn, threatens to result in the extermination of the whale and, automatically, the industry.

The whaler of old was somewhat of a hero. He had to approach his quarry in a small boat and kill it with a hand-driven harpoon. There could be no miscalculation if the whalers wanted to get back to their ship in safety.

All this is changed. The deadly harpoon gun requires far less of its operator in the way of brawn and skill. Risk has been almost entirely eliminated. Swift "killer" ships run down the whales and haul them back to the mother boat, equipped as a floating refinery. The fleet goes home with barrels of oil, bundles of bone and generally large quantities of all the other whaling by-products for which the modern industry has developed a market.

The Massachusetts museum commemorates Nantucket heyday as a whaling center. Housed in a building almost a century old, once a manufactory of sperm oil candles, it includes all the relics of a bygone era. If the ruthless destruction of whales continues at its present pace, the museum in the not distant future may be even more of a curiosity than it is now.

Sunday Sept 4, 1930 -

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE,

Whaling Relics Of Nantucket Mark Exhibit

Islanders Make Unique Contribution to Tercentenary of Massachusetts Bay

Rare Prints in Collection

Romantic History of Former Industry Told in Logs

Special Correspondence

NANTUCKET, Mass., Sept. 13.—An innovation here which has attracted considerable attention during the last few weeks and which at the same time constitutes Nantucket's particular and altogether characteristic contribution to the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary now in progress of celebration, is a museum housing a complete collection of souvenirs of the former major industry of this old seafaring community—whaling. The museum, which was opened earlier in the summer, has been visited by hundreds of tourists and has become one of the most notable features of this historic community.

Founded by 800 members of the Nantucket Historical Association under the leadership of its president, William F. Macy, every aspect of the vanished days of whaling is represented here for the instruction and amusement of a generation which knows the thrill of the deep sea chase only vicariously, the pursuit of leviathan but from the pages of adventurous tales. Harpoons and lances, try pots and cutting irons and even an ancient whale boat are assembled here as a perpetual monument to the island's historic past.

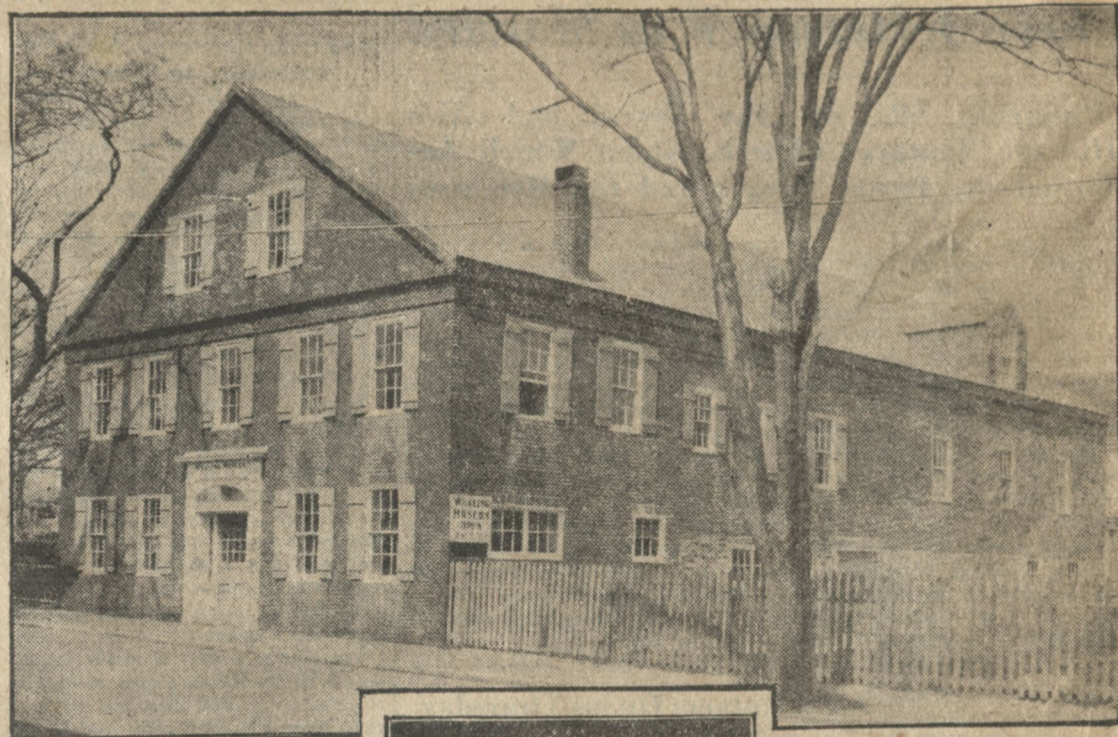
Housed in Ancient Building

The collection is housed in a two-story brick building near steamboat wharf at the gateway to the town, in itself reminiscent of the times of the island's commercial prosperity, since it was built almost 100 years ago and was used for many years in the manufacture of sperm oil candles.

During a considerable period of time various whaling relics had come into the possession of the historical association, and a few years ago, after a benefactor of the organization had presented it with a number of other valuable and interesting items, a campaign was undertaken to raise funds for providing a permanent museum. The successful termination of the drive enabled the council of the organization to throw open its collection to the public on the occasion of the Massachusetts tercentenary.

A complete set of whale oil try works, such as used to be erected by the ship's try works builder after the whaling grounds were reached, has been erected against one wall of the museum, complete with all the pots and balls and irons formerly used in cutting and boiling down the whales previous to storing the oil below the decks.

Museum of Fast-Vanishing Industry and Prize Exhibit

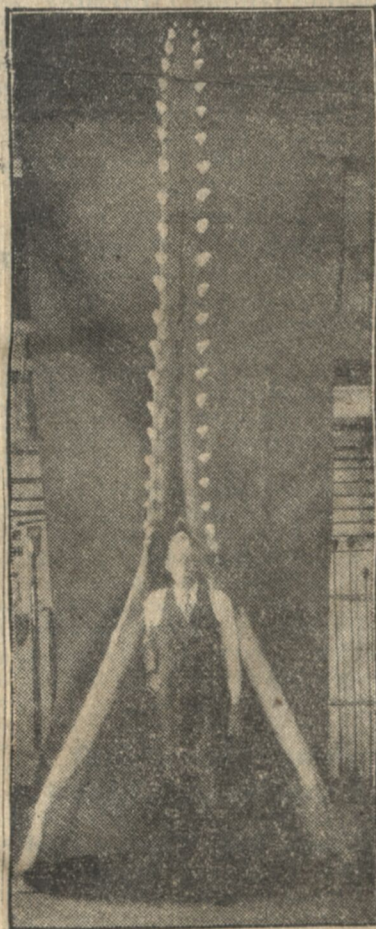


The old Candle House, built in 1847, in which the Nantucket Historical Society has placed its whaling relics

Opposite the try works is a whale boat of ancient vintage, fully equipped and ready for the chase, precisely as she once appeared on the deck of the whaler which was her mother ship. For many years this whale boat saw service and survived the violence of weather and the attacks of whales, coming finally to rest in a safe harbor surrounded by souvenirs and relics of its proper function. The largest and most perfect sperm whale's jaw in the possession of any museum is held erect against a background of blocks and oil buckets, irons, lances and harpoons. Seventeen feet in length and armed with deadly looking rows of teeth, it serves to remind the beholder of the perils of deep water pursuit and capture, and from its size and strength some notion may be formed of the power of the animal which once possessed it.

These are the features of the museum's collection, while around them are arranged, each article marked for identification, casks, tubs, pails, bomb which once constituted paraphernalia of the whaling industry.

In the other room in the museum is arranged the extensive and highly valuable collection of portraits of ship-owners and sea captains and other persons associated with old Nantucket, as well as an exhibit of the nautical instruments which they used. Paintings and prints of ships and whaling scenes and other interesting documents occupy another room, while another apartment is devoted to an exhibit of South Sea Island curiosities, brought home as relics of their Pacific voyages by the Nantucketers when they had filled their holds with oil and set their courses for the home port.



George A. Grant, veteran whaler and caretaker of the museum, standing in front of a sperm whale's jaw, seventeen feet long

Collection of Prints

One of the distinctive features of the museum's collection is the "Admiral Folger Memorial Room," which contains, not whaling relics or pictures, but a remarkable collection of paintings and prints of naval vessels and famous naval engagements of the past. The collection was presented by the late Rear Admiral William Mayhew Folger, who was of an old and noted family on the island and who gathered the collection. The Historical Association was also made residuary legatee of his estate. There is a whaling library open to visitors at the museum, including on its shelves hundreds of whalers' logs, ships accounts and nautical documents, all the ships' registers and records of the Nantucket Customs House from the time of the great fire which swept the waterfront in 1846, and destroyed all prior records down to the time when the Customs House was abolished.

In charge of the museum is George Grant, an old-time whaler, who was born on the Island of Samoa, was taken to sea for his first long voyage at the age of three weeks, and thirty-five years of whose life were passed on whaling ships. Supplemented by the actual relics of whaling days which line the walls of the institution, Grant's reminiscences of years passed at the whaling grounds of the Pacific form a liberal education on the subject of whales, whaling and whalers.

New York Herald-Tribune
Sept 4, 1930

WHALING MUSEUM
OF THE
Nantucket Historical Association



IN THE OLD CANDLE HOUSE

At the Head of Steamboat Wharf

ESTABLISHED 1930.

THE WHALING MUSEUM

To the Members of the Nantucket Historical Association:

Our new Whaling Museum has proved a great success.

It has more than justified our fondest hopes, and is now firmly established as one of the major attractions of old Nantucket. Over 9,000 people have paid the quarter admission to see it since it was opened on June 15th. If the school children and townspeople who were admitted free by invitation at the opening, and the many members who have dropped in, some of them many times, were counted, it is safe to say that the total attendance during the season has approached 12,000. So far as we have heard, all are enthusiastic over it.

Our membership has nearly doubled since our last Annual Report was published, and we now have over eleven hundred on the roll, with new names being added every week, making our Association one of the largest of its kind in New England, if not in the whole country.

Our receipts from annual dues, interest on our endowments, and admissions to our various exhibits will, we are confident, be sufficient to enable us to carry on in future, meet all our overhead expenses, and provide margin enough for a healthy growth and the acquisition of new treasures for our collections as opportunities occur.

BUT our Whaling Museum is not yet paid for. It stands us to date nearly \$50,000. Enough money is in sight to pay all outstanding bills for the repairs, alterations and equipment we had to make to the building and to repay the loans advanced by a few of our members to enable us to open the museum this year. All these obligations can and will be met as the deferred subscriptions come in.

There is still outstanding, however, a mortgage of \$10,000 held by the Nantucket Savings Bank, covering the building and part of the land on Broad street. This mortgage was placed before we acquired the property and we took title subject to it. This is our only debt which is not now provided for, and we want to get rid of it. The interest is \$600 a year, and we could use that \$600 to excellent advantage if we had it.

Will you help us to pay it off this winter? We appreciate all that our members have already done to make the Whaling Museum possible, and if you have done all you can afford to do, we thank you for so much. But if you can see your way to giving us one more lift, so that we can "burn the mortgage" at our next annual meeting, we shall doubly appreciate that and thank you so much more. If you cannot afford to give anything, perhaps you can think up some way to earn a few dollars for the cause, or perhaps you can interest others to contribute. We will leave it to you, but please keep it in mind and do what you can. Every dollar helps, so do not be deterred from giving just because you can't give us as much as you would like to. "Many a mickle makes a muckle", and our policy in the future, as in the past, will be to treat all contributions as confidential, giving no publicity to the amounts of the individual contributions, so that no one need be influenced either way by what someone else may have done. It's a free-will offering. We do not ask you to "give till it hurts", but only to give as you feel you can and are willing to. But don't forget that you are a member of a fine organization which is helping the future of Nantucket while preserving and perpetuating the best in her past.

This is, we hope and believe, the last appeal we shall have to make to you. Let's all join in and pay off the mortgage this year, so that everything we own will be "free and clear".

Yours for a debtless future,

WILLIAM F. MACY, President.

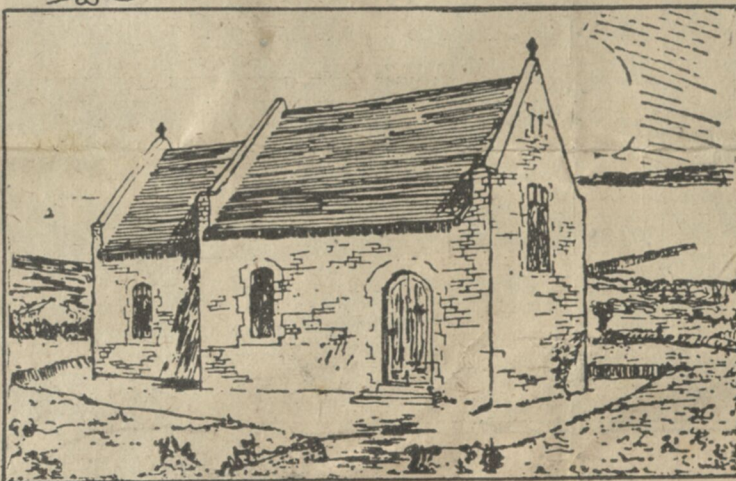
N. B. Our treasurer is Mrs. Louise M. Gordon.

Her address is Box 382, Nantucket.

September 20, 1930.

Where Old-Time Nantucket Whalers Worshipped

Efforts to Restore a 12th Century Chapel in Milford Haven,
Wales



UPPER LEFT—Ruins of Last Remaining Beacon Chapel in Milford Haven, Wales.

UPPER RIGHT—Canon Edmund J. Howells of St. David's Cathedral, Who Seeks to Restore the Chapel.

LOWER LEFT—Architect's Plan of the New Chapel.

LOWER RIGHT—A Portion of the Old Nave Used as a Wagon Shelter and Pig Sty.

IN a little seaport town in South Wales, settled by Nantucket whaling folk who came back to the mother country after the Revolution, when their business fell into decay in Massachusetts, a tiny chapel, which was old when the Nantucket folk arrived, is being restored, with the help of Americans and British of today.

Centuries before, the hardy Norsemen had plied their galleys on the self-same waters, but it was in the twelfth century that devout souls raised this House of Prayer. To this hallowed spot the sailors would come, immediately on reaching land, to offer their thanksgiving for "perils past and for mercies given."

This church was one of several situated on either side of the Haven which were known as "Beacon" chapels, and probably served as "guides" to the ships coming into the harbor. It is the only one left.

The town is Milford Haven, in Pembrokeshire, and the chapel is St. Thomas's, named after St. Thomas a Becket. It was erected in 1180 and was formerly attached to the old Pill Priory, of which the only remnant remaining is the ruined choir arch. Milford Haven's harbor has been used by seamen since earliest times, and the little chapel was built for their

use. Shakspeare mentions Milford Haven in "Cymbeline," Act 3, Scene 2.

At the time of the Dissolution of Religious Houses 1536-9 the little shrine fell on evil times, and has fallen into decay. No voice of prayer has been heard within its walls for the last 400 years. It has been used as a cart shed and even a pigsty, but even in its ruins, it is a fine specimen of the builder's art of the period. The vaulted roof of nave and chancel is still intact, but the west wall has fallen in, each succeeding winter of storm and tempest imperiling its existence. The chapel is scheduled with the Ancient Monuments Department of the Board of Works. Recently it and its site have been bought by the Vicar of the local church, St. Katharine's, the Rev. Canon Edmund J. Howells, B.D., Rural Dean, Canon of St. David's Cathedral, and he is hoping to receive restoration funds.

The plan of Milford Haven is on American lines. The bones of the old Nantucket whalers rest in a quiet burial ground in Milford Haven. If their spirits haunt the spot where they began to build what is now a fairly large town, they would surely rejoice in the finished thing, and would further rejoice to know that their memory is to be perpetuated in the restoration of the old church upon which their eyes once rested.

Nantucket Whaling Museum Attracting Many Visitors

Collection Put On Exhibition Two Months Ago Will Become Lasting Memorial of the Island's Great Days—"Try Works" and 17-Foot Sperm Whale Jaw Among Exhibits—Industry Thrived For Two Centuries

THE MEMORY of two centuries of whaling lives on in Nantucket. Old whaling captains are fewer as each year rolls along; the yarns they spin around the wharves are lessening; but long after the last tongue is stilled, the memory of the sturdy men who made the island famous will yet be green. For in the Nantucket Whaling museum, which opened June 15 of this year, rest mementoes of those days which were marked by the departure of one

at the door. As the captain rose to answer it, his wife said, "Charles, if that's Mr Macy after you to go whaling, you ship me, too." Mrs Grant was duly "shipped" and in August they sailed away together in the Potomac. Their first son was born during the voyage at Pitcairn island. On their next trip a daughter was born at Bay of Islands. Later during the same voyage another son was born at Apla, island of Opolu, in the Navigator group, now known as the Samoan islands. This son is the present cus-

1761 gives an idea of the relative value attached to man and whale. "It reads: 'July ye 29 we stowed away our whale. We saw 2 sloops to the Easterd, and we saw divers spermocities and we struck one and made him spout Blood. She went down and their came a Snarl in the Toe-line and caught John Meyrick and over sot the boat and we never saw him after wards. We saved the whale.'"

Sometimes the trips were not so successful. A whaling captain returned from a voyage of three or four years

NANTUCKET WHALING MUSEUM



Collection is housed in building once devoted to manufacture of sperm candles.

vessel after another, setting forth with harpoons and spears, and their return, if they did return, loaded with barrels filled with valuable oil. Heroism, tragedy, victory, defeat, marked the intervals between their comings and goings.

The growth of the island community to a wealthy town of 10,000 souls, the erection of many fine houses, still standing, that mark the residences of prosperous captains of the period, witness the successes that rewarded the vigor and hardihood of the times—those days when Nantucket's sperm and whale oil lighted the world, though her own streets were dark.

Today pleasure craft and boats of the island fishing fleet cut the waters of the harbor, where once the whaling vessels set forth for the seven seas on voyages that lasted into the years. In the light of its glory as the world's whaling center, as many as 150 whaling vessels bearing 2000 Nantucketers were sailing the high seas

todian of the whaling museum. The custodian's daughter, Mrs Walton H. Adams, is the curator.

The "try works" which has been built into one of the rooms of the museum is reminiscent of the earliest as well as the later more successful days of the industry. It is said that a wandering whale in Nantucket harbor gave the impetus to whaling. The mammal stayed in the bay for three days, by the end of which time the Nantucketers had invented a weapon that killed it. For some years the business of whaling continued to be practiced exclusively in the harbor. The prey was sighted from watch towers and boats then sent out after them. The blubber from these harbor whales was "tried out" in try works set up on the beach.

Started Out to Sea After Them After some years, in 1712 to be exact, one Christopher Huzzey, while cruising about, was blown some distance out to sea. He killed a sperm

with a "clean ship." Gustav Kobbe, who spent several summers on the island, tells the story of his voyage in the following verse:—

A whaler from Nantucket town
He had the worst o' luck;
He sailed far off around Cape Horn,
But not a whale he struck.

Three years he cruised, North, South, East,
West—

From pole to torrid zone;
But when he laid his course for home
He'd neither oil nor bone.

Yet as he sailed around Brant point
He set his pennant high,
And when he tied up at the wharf
He lustily did cry:

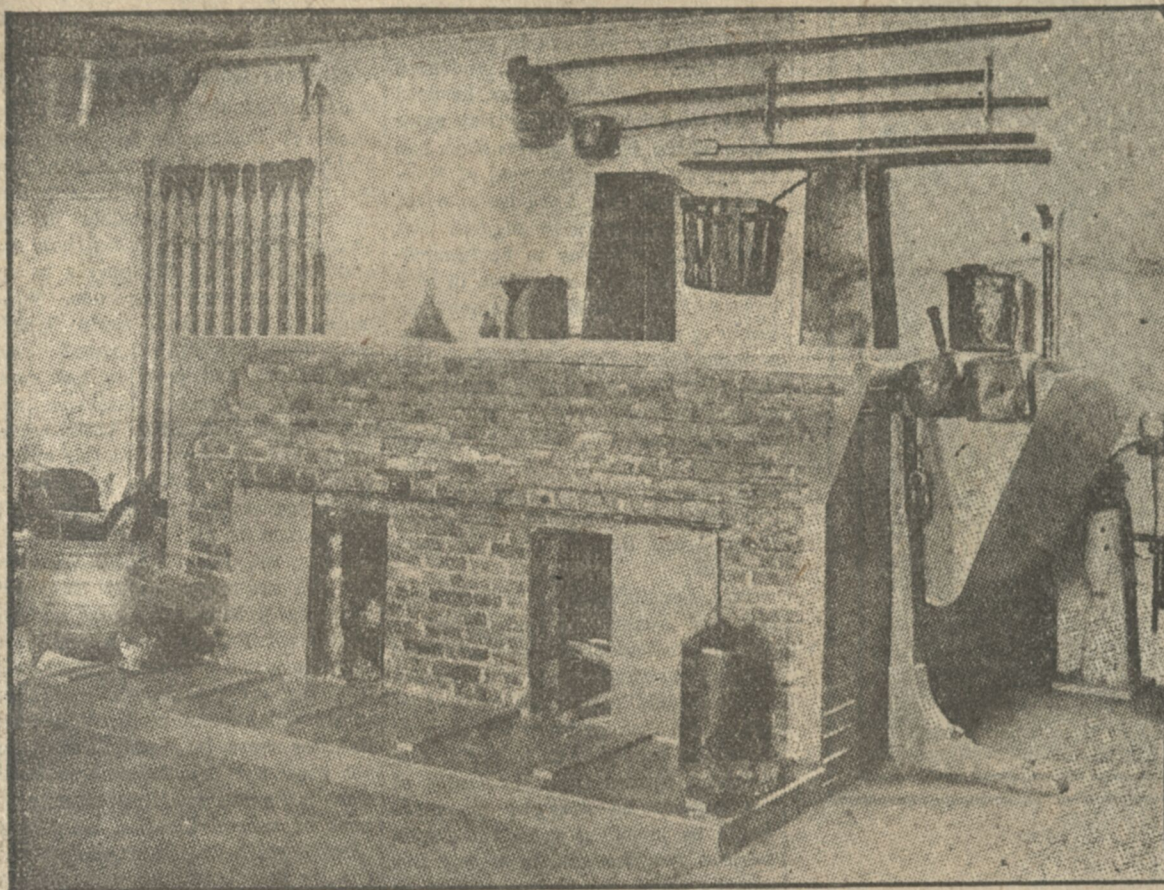
"We've come home 'clean' as we went out
We didn't raise a whale;
And we hain't got a far'l o' tie,
But we had a damn fine sail!"

which seems fairly illustrative of the typical whaler's pluck.

Though various Nantucketers have given to the museum whaling relics—and it is hoped that when the idea

Pasted in Wrong—See Report from Inquirer & Heron on page 13.

"TRY WORKS"



Equipment for trying out blubber to get the oil is built into one of the rooms of the museum.

at one time. To such an extent grew the infant industry which started in 1672, 31 years after the first settlement of the island.

Interest Is Keen Today

But, though whaling days are of the past, interest of the present is keen in this lost industry. The number of visitors to the museum evidences the fact. During the first two months that the museum was opened 5000 people passed through the doorway of what was once a building devoted to the manufacture of whale sperm candles and which lately, appropriately carrying on the tradition of its past, has been bought by the Nantucket Historical society as a permanent home for the collection. Over 1200 visited the museum during the second week in August.

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His Wife Was "Shipped" Too

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Saved the Whale

A quotation from the log book of Peter Folger under a date in the year

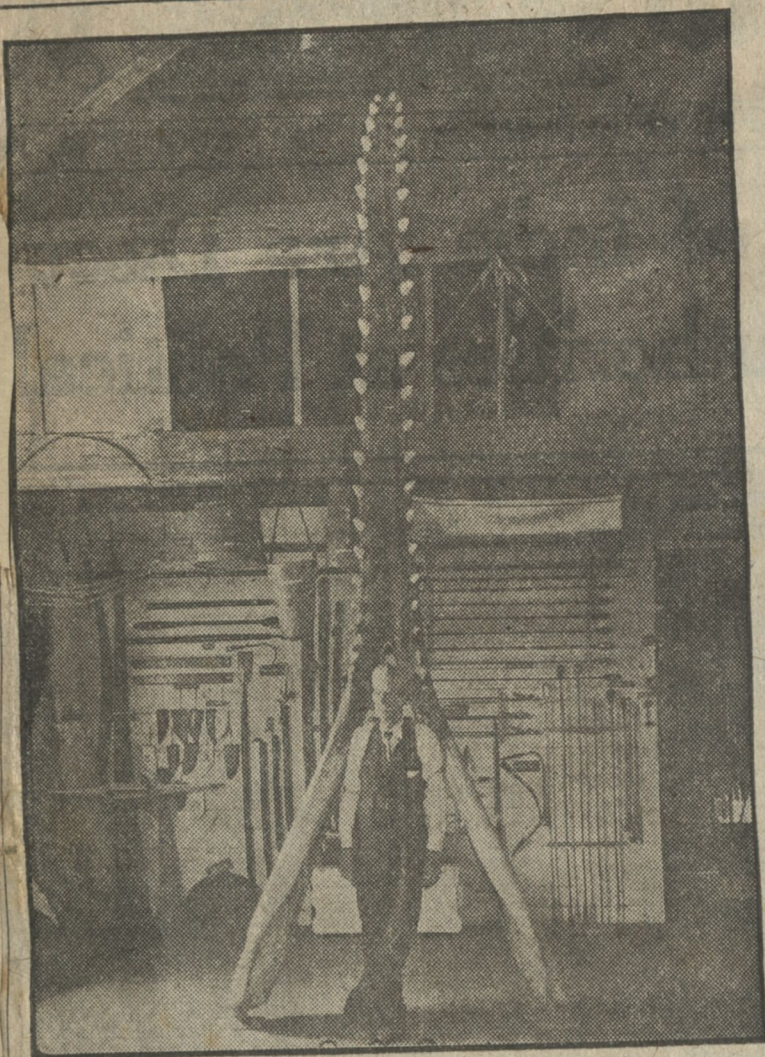
takes hold still others will part with their heirlooms—the largest part of the collection came from Edward Sanderson, a retired minister who is now living in Italy, but who formerly owned considerable property on the island and had gathered together a large personal collection of whaling implements and equipment. His offer to give his collection to the historical society, providing they could find a suitable place to house it, led to the project of a whaling museum and the purchase of the building which stands on Broad street just beyond the steamboat wharf.

An Ingenious Captain

Besides smaller equipment, such as harpoons, spears, bomb-guns, tackle, the collection includes a boat and "camels," the latter being a sort of floating dry dock to which a returning heavily laden vessel was clamped, so that it might be lifted up and floated over the shoals when entering the harbor. A well-fitted-out medicine chest in the museum recalls an incident reported to have taken place on a whaler. Many ships carried in the medicine chest a "symptom book" describing the symptoms that were likely to develop in certain diseases. The diagnosis being determined, instructions were given to administer certain doses of remedy, number so and so from the medicine chest. One day a sick sailor developed symptoms calling for number 11. The bottle containing No 11 was found to be empty. But the captain was far from stumped. He administered equal parts of No 5 and No 6 to the amount of the dose directed for use with No 11. The sick

over to next page

Reminiscent of Whaling



Capt George Grant, veteran whaler and custodian of museum, standing before sperm whale's jaw, 17 feet long.

(Photo, courtesy Nantucket Historical association.)

sailor became sicker, so the story goes, but he finally pulled through, tradition not relating whether due to his strong constitution or the captain's ingenuity.

Souvenirs From Far Places

During these days when Nantucket got its living "from the Pacific," as it was said, she was acquiring many treasures from the Orient, from India, and from other places of the world. Returning whalers brought back souvenirs of life in far places. Of these the whaling museum has a liberal collection. The whale, itself, is conspicuous, as well as the paraphernalia for catching and conquering him and various parts of the boats that went after him. Among these relics of the whale, is a sperm whale's jaw which measures 17 feet in length.

Hanging on the walls of the rooms of the museum are many pictures, oil paintings of Nantucket pioneers, some of her famous sons and daughters (for Maria Mitchell, the astronomer, was one of Nantucket's illustrious), and prints of whale boats. Some of these show the fleet of whalers lost in the great Arctic storm.

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ing was rapid. Several reasons contributed to the fall of the industry. The discovery of petroleum brought a decline in the value of whale oil. The increasing rarity of whales near at home made longer expeditions necessary, likewise more expensive. With more elaborate equipment becoming necessary, the expense of Arctic whaling mounted.

Old whalers still tell their tales. It may be a graphic description of a "Nantucket sleigh ride," the name given to the form of marine travel incident to a harpooned whale rising to the surface after "sounding" and swimming at high speed dragging the boat after him by the whale line. It may be recollections of the personalities and traits of typical island families among whom figure prominently the names Coffin, Folger, Macy, Starbuck, Pinkham, Barnard, Swain, Gardner, Mitchell, Coleman, Russell, Ray and others. It may be of the almost disdain with which Nantucketers used to regard "off-islanders." Whatever tales the surviving whalers tell, within the whaling museum are relics that could tell of many another drama had they tongues with which to speak.

Nantucket's New Museum

Few of the local memorials that are timed to concur with the Massachusetts Bay Centenary have such flavor of salt as the new Whaling Museum which Nantucket is about to open in a brick building, itself a relic, long used for the manufacture of sperm candles. The collection, of course, is of the past, for it is sixty years since the last Nantucket whalers sailed. It is a glorious past, going back to the years when the harpooners of the little island were supreme. They had to yield in the end to the men of New Bedford, a port with the natural advantages that Nantucket lacked—and New Bedford has a fascinating whaling museum of its own—but from early in the eighteenth century for a full hundred years and more the island's whaling fleet maintained its lead with marvelous tenacity.

The ascendancy of Nantucket in whaling had a touch almost of mystery and magic. Mr. William F. Macy, president of the Nantucket Historical Association, writing in "The Boston Transcript" recalls the handicaps that the islanders had to overcome, "including distance from markets for their product, a bar across the mouth of their harbor showing less than eight feet of water at low tide—about half the average draft of their larger ships—the lack of any of the raw materials for building or outfitting these ships and the frequent closing of their harbor for weeks or even months at a time by ice in winter." With all these disadvantages Nantucket in the heyday of her trade in oil and whalebone nearly rivaled Boston and Salem in population, wealth and commerce. It is little wonder that the people of the island, descendants of those dauntless seafarers, are proud to have displayed in an appropriate setting the material reminders of Nantucket's great epoch.

The new museum houses the whaling relics which the historical association has hitherto exhibited with its other collections, and in addition a rich store of recent accessions comprising the complete whaling collection of a private donor. Short of a life-size whale ship every implement of the industry is on view. An old whaleboat tried and true, equipped for action, is one of the exhibits. There are "curios" in abundance brought home by Nantucket sailors from strange seas; rare paintings of whale ships and whaling scenes; a gallery of portraits of captains and shipowners and a whaling library quiet and apart. And the custodian is George Grant, who spent thirty-five years on a whale ship. "A tour of the museum under his tutelage," Mr. Macy says, "is a 'voyage awhaling' without its discomforts and privations." There are not many museum retrospects of American enterprise to compare in quality with that of the indomitable whalers of Nantucket.

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Inquirer, Bureau - Opposite*

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Nantucket's Whaling Museum Has Attracted Many Visitors.

From the Springfield Union and Republican, August 31st.

The memory of two centuries of whaling lives on in Nantucket. Old whaling capains are fewer as each year rolls along; the yarns they spin around the wharves are lessening; but long after the last tongue is stilled, the memory of the sturdy men who made the island famous will yet be green. For in the Nantucket Whaling Museum rest mementoes of those days which were marked by the departure of one vessel after another, setting forth with harpoons and spears, and their return, if they did return, loaded with barrels filled with valuable oil. Heroism, tragedy, victory, defeat, marked the intervals between their comings and goings.

The growth of the island community to a wealthy town of 10,000 souls, the erection of many fine houses, still standing, that mark the residences of prosperous captains of the period, witness the successes that rewarded the vigor and hardihood of the times—those days when Nantucket's sperm and whale oil lighted the world though her own streets were dark.

Today pleasure craft and boats of the island fishing fleet cut the waters of the harbor, where once the whaling vessels set forth for the seven seas on voyages that lasted into the years. In the light of its glory as the world's whaling center, as many as 150 whaling vessels, bearing 2000 Nantucketers were sailing the high seas at one time. To such an extent grew the infant industry which had started in 1672, 31 years after the first settlement of the island.

But, though whaling days are of the past, interest of the present is keen in this lost industry. The number of visitors to the museum evidences the fact. During the first two months that the museum was opened, 5000 people passed through the doorway of what was once a building devoted to the manufacture of whale sperm candles and which lately, appropriately carrying on the tradition of its past, has been bought by the Nantucket Historical Society as a permanent home for the collection. Over 1200 visited the museum during the second week in August.

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The story is told that one evening when Capt. Grant and his wife were sitting by the fire there came a knock at the door. As the captain rose to answer it, his wife said: "Charles, if that's Mr. Macy after you to go whaling, you ship me, too." Mrs. Grant was duly "shipped", and in August they sailed to gether in the Potomac. The first son was born during the voyage at Pitcairn island. On their next trip, a daughter was born at Bay of Islands. Later during the same voyage another son was born at Apia, island of Opolu, in the Navigator group, now known as the Samonan Islands. This son is the present custodian of the whaling museum. The custodian's daughter, Mrs. Walton H. Adams, is the curator.

The "try works" which has been built into one of the rooms of the museum is reminiscent of the earliest as well as the later more successful days of the industry. It is said that a wandering whale in Nantucket harbor gave the impetus to whaling. The whale stayed in the harbor for three days, by the end of which time the Nantucketers had invented a weapon that killed it. For some years the business of whaling continued to be practiced exclusively in the harbor. The prey was sighted from watch towers and boats then sent out after them. The blubber from these whales was "tried out" in try works set up on the beach.

After some years, in 1712, to be exact, one Christopher Hussey, while cruising about, was blown some distance to sea. He killed a sperm whale and brought it back to the islands. This accidental discovery of the greater value of the sperm whale revolutionized the whaling business. Vessels started setting out to sea to cruise for whales, taking longer and longer voyages as the years progressed, until Nantucket whalers became common sights in distant waters. The "try works" of course were then built in on board the ships.

The story is told of a New York lawyer who, while visiting an island friend, remarked, "What often puzzles me is how they managed to carry fuel to try out its own blubber. As they out all the oil." It never occurred to the unseaworthy "off-islander" that the whale itself furnishes the fuel to try out its own blubber. As the oil was extracted the scraps remained were skimmed off and fed to the fire under the try-pots. So, as long as there was any blubber to try out, there were scraps to make the fire to try it out with.

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A quotation from the log book of Peter Folger under a date in the year 1761 gives an idea of the relative importance attached to man and whale. It reads: "July ye 29 we stowed away our whale. We saw two sloops to the Easterd, and we saw divers sparmocities and we struck one and made him spout Blood. She went down and their came a snarl in the Toe-line and caught John Mey.

rick and over sot the boat and we never saw him afterwards. We saved the whale."

Sometimes the trips were not so successful. A whaling captain returned from a voyage of three or four years with a "clean ship". Gustav Kobbe, who spent several summers on the island, tells the story of his voyage in the following verse:

A whaler from Nantucket town

He had the worst o' luck;

He sailed far off around Cape Horn,

But not a whale he struck.

Three years he cruised, North, South,

East, West—

From pole to torrid zone;

But when he laid his course for home

He'd neither oil nor bone.

Yet as he sailed around Brant Point

He set his pennant high,

And when he tied up at the wharf

He lustily did cry:

"We've come home 'clean' as we went out,

We didn't raise a whale;

And we hain't got a bar'l of 'ile,

But we had a damn fine sail!"

which seems fairly illustrative of the typical whaler's pluck.

Though various Nantucketers have given to the museum whaling relics—and it is hoped that when the idea takes hold still others will part with their heirlooms—the largest part of the collection came from Edward Sanderson, a retired minister who is now living in Italy, but who formerly owned considerable property on the island and had gathered together a large personal collection of whaling implements and equipment. His offer to give his collection to the historical society, providing they could find a suitable place to house it, led to the project of a whaling museum and the purchase of a building which stands on Broad street just beyond the steamboat wharf.

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*June
1931*

WHALING MUSEUM
OF THE
Nantucket Historical Association



IN THE OLD CANDLE HOUSE

At the Head of Steamboat Wharf

ESTABLISHED 1930.

there are lances of both hand and explosive bomb types, blubber spades, blubber hooks, "waifs", blocks, falls and tackles, tubs, buckets, kegs, and all the hundred and one tools, implements and utensils too numerous to mention included in the general term "whale-craft".

Ship models, both whalers and merchant ships, of various types and periods, complete in every detail, "billet heads", sea chests, belaying pins, fids, marline spikes and other splicing tools, coopers', caulkers', sail-makers', ship carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, etc., and all the various paraphernalia relating to whaling and shipping, complete a partial inventory of the contents of this room.

SECOND FLOOR FRONT

Returning through the corridor to the front of the building and going up a few more steps we come on the left to the "Admiral Folger Memorial", in memory of the late Rear-Admiral William Mayhew Folger, U. S. N., a descendant of Nantucket stock, who bequeathed to our Association his collection of naval prints and souvenirs exhibited here, and also made us the residuary legatee of his estate.

A small room opening from this is the "Chart Room", containing many old charts carried on the whale ships, on some of which are traced the route of the voyage, with the daily log.

And finally, on the southwest front of the building on this floor is the Library. Here are housed our growing collection of books on whaling, sea stories, books on navigation, pirates and piracy, exploration, etc., including several hundred on the South Sea islands, many of which were first discovered and named by Nantucket whalemen. About 150 whalers' log-books and sea journals are on file here, and the records of the Nantucket custom house are one of the interesting features. It is hoped to make this library in time the headquarters for information on the special subjects to which the museum is devoted, and donations of suitable books will be greatly appreciated.

WHY NOT JOIN US?

In addition to this Museum the Nantucket Historical Association owns and maintains the last of the old Quaker meeting houses on Fair street, with a fire-proof building connected, in which are housed the general historical collections, the genealogical library, etc. Also the old "Horseshoe House", so called, built in 1686, on Sunset Hill, and the Old Mill, (1746) on Mill Hill. The Association is supported entirely by membership dues, admission fees to the exhibits, and voluntary contributions. Any one who is interested may join the Association. The dues are one dollar a year and members are admitted free at any time to any of the exhibits.

2nd Lot
As Revised

GREETINGS

To The Members of the Nantucket Historical Association:

With this little reminder that our annual dues are now payable, we render a brief account of our stewardship for the year.

At our last annual meeting the Secretary reported 662 members. Since then we have added nearly 150, passing the 800 mark. A fine showing truly! But our slogan was "Make it a Thousand This Year", and nothing less than that will satisfy us. This means 200 more in two months. Impossible? Not if each member will give just a little time and thought to it. Will you?

Think of someone who *ought* to belong but doesn't. There are many such. Call on, write to or telephone him or her, tell what we have done, what we are doing, and what we hope to do. Then ask: "Wouldn't you like to join?" It's really easy. Most of them will say "Yes, of course." Many say "Why haven't I been asked before?"

Collect and remit to us the first dollar. That pays for a year in advance. Members are admitted free to any of our exhibits at any time when they are open. Everyone will want to go to the new Whaling Museum more than once and to take friends and guests. The Fair Street collection, rearranged and improved, will be more interesting than ever, and the Oldest House and the Mill are always worth at least one visit each year. This gives members a lot for their money, and makes memberships easy to sell. When you get a new member you are conferring (not asking) a favor.

And by the way, don't forget your own family. Begin at home. Isn't there someone in your household or some near relative who would be a good prospect? How about the young folks? Make them members as they come along. Get the habit of talking up the Historical. Help us to be "advertised by our friends". Will you?

For the Council.

Yours for that 1000 this year,

WILLIAM F. MACY, President.

P. S. Yes. The Whaling Museum will be opened as planned on June 15th. Of that, more anon.

June 1, 1930.

TO THE NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

I hereby apply for membership and enclose one dollar for the first year's dues.

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Date.....193.. Address.....
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WHALING MUSEUM
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IN THE OLD CANDLE HOUSE

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AS SOON as the preliminary listing and numbering can be completed and the necessary funds are available, it is proposed to publish a catalogue of our exhibits to be sold at the Museum for those who care to have it. Meantime this brief mention of some of the more notable items in the collection is offered for free distribution to our patrons as a souvenir and reminder of their visit.

By no means the least important exhibit is the building itself, one of the few surviving structures connected with Nantucket's whaling days. Built in 1847 as a sperm candle manufactory, and long used for that purpose and as a warehouse and offices for shipping firms, it is especially fitting that such a relic of our maritime period should house this memorial to the whalemens.

THE STREET FLOOR

Entering the Museum from the street, at the left on the first floor is the "Ship Room". Here will be found paintings, etchings, prints, lithographs and photographs of ships and whaling scenes. In a large glass case is our collection of what was locally known as "Scrimshont" work, more properly called "Scrimshaw", the name given to the fancy work in ivory, bone, wood and other materials made by the sailors in their spare time at sea. It is claimed that this is the only strictly indigenous American folk art. It includes carving, etching and inlaying on sperm whales' teeth and bone; also work made from the black whalebone from the jaw of the right whale. There are hundreds of small articles, both useful and ornamental, fabricated with infinite skill and patience in the long hours "off watch" from such materials as were available. When we realize that practically the only tools employed were a jack-knife, a small saw and an awl or bodkin, with black, red and blue India inks for coloring, some of the specimens are really remarkable for their artistic conception and execution.

Across the hall at the right of the entrance are old maps of the island and the town, old scales, weights, pictures, and other things of interest. A public telephone booth for the convenience of visitors has been installed here.

UP STAIRS

Ascending the short flight of stairs to the main floor of the building, a broad corridor leads through to "Sanderson Hall", named in honor of the donor of many of the articles exhibited therein.

On the left of the corridor is the "Captain's Room", on the walls of which are hung oil portraits of many of the old-time whaling captains of Nantucket's "palmy days" when this was the leading whaling port of the world. A show case containing old nautical instruments used on the whaleships, another containing a few specimens from our collection of whalers' log-books, and some old sea-chests complete the exhibits in this room.

On the right of the corridor, on the walls of which other portraits are hung, is the "South Sea Room", containing a rare and interesting collection of weapons, im-

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plements, models, masks and ceremonial articles brought by the whalers from the Pacific islands in the old days. Many of these things were acquired from the natives a hundred years or more ago, before they had learned to cheapen and commercialize their arts to meet the demand from collectors of such curios, and some of them could not be replaced or duplicated today at any price.

Entering the main exhibition hall, the first conspicuous object to catch the eye is the model of the "Camels", an ingenious contrivance used to lift the whaleships, often drawing when loaded fifteen feet or more, over the bar at the entrance to the harbor, where the average depth of water was only from seven to nine feet.

Beyond this is the genuine old-time whaleboat, veteran of several voyages, completely re-rigged and fully equipped, ready to lower away in pursuit of Leviathan on the call from the masthead of "there she blows!"

On the right side of the hall is the famous sperm whale's jaw, complete with all the teeth, believed to be one of the largest and most perfect specimens to be seen on exhibition anywhere in the world. It is nearly 17 feet long, weighs over 800 lbs, and was taken from a sperm whale measuring 87 feet over all, which yielded 110 bbls of oil. Other smaller jaws and slabs of whalebone from the jaw of the right whale and many interesting specimens of marine biology are also to be seen in this room.

The "deck-chaser", a type of steering wheel, if not peculiar to, at least a favorite with the whaleships, together with the binnacle, compass and ship's bell, old-style and modern "patent" logs, etc., occupy a prominent position on this side of the room. Two "gamming chairs" of different types, used to hoist the captain's wife or women guests aboardship, are always of interest to lady visitors.

On the opposite side of the hall are the brick try-works, an exact replica of those on a whaleship, built around two of the great 150-gallon iron try-pots which had made voyages "round the Horn" before finding their final resting place here. The bailers, skimmers, blubber-forks, "rousing pole", cresset, or "bug light", and other implements used in trying out the blubber, are shown, as well as specimens of genuine "whale-scrap", fed to the fires after the oil has been extracted to keep the pots boiling, and the cooler, deckpot, funnel and casks to be filled are in their proper place.

One of the several old beam spermaceti presses formerly in the building, and actually used right where it stands today to press the oil from the spermaceti, preparatory to the moulding of candles, has been left in place, with the candle moulds and implements used in candle-making alongside.

Near this are the "mincing horse", where the blubber was sliced into "bible-leaves" ready for the pots, and all the various gauges, testers, "oil thieves", etc., used in the refining processes, as well as samples of the different kinds and grades of oil and spermaceti, may be seen here.

Around the sides of the room and on the walls are shown hundreds of harpoons, including most if not all of the many types of both hand and gun "irons" known to have been used from the earliest days down to the present. An exhibit of special

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As Revised*

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interest shows the evolution or development of the whaling harpoon from the primitive forms through various experimental stages to the very latest perfected types. Then there are lances of both hand and explosive bomb types, blubber spades, blubber hooks, "waifs", blocks, falls and tackles, tubs, buckets, kegs, and all the hundred and one tools, implements and utensils too numerous to mention included in the general terms "whale-craft" and "whale-gear".

Ship models, both whalers and merchant ships, of various types and periods, complete in every detail, "billet heads", sea chests, belaying pins, fids, marline spikes and other splicing tools, coopers', caulkers', sail-makers', ship carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, etc., and all the various paraphernalia relating to whaling and shipping, complete a partial inventory of the contents of this room.

SECOND FLOOR FRONT

Returning through the corridor to the front of the building and going up a few more steps we come on the left to the "Admiral Folger Memorial", in memory of the late Rear-Admiral William Mayhew Folger, U. S. N., a descendant of Nantucket stock, who bequeathed to our Association his collection of naval prints and souvenirs exhibited here, and also made us the residuary legatee of his estate.

A small room opening from this is the "Chart Room", containing many old charts carried on the whale ships, on some of which are traced the route of the voyage, with the daily log.

And finally, on the southwest front of the building on this floor is the Library. Here are housed our growing collection of books on whaling, sea stories, books on navigation, pirates and piracy, exploration, etc., including several hundred on the South Sea islands, many of which were first discovered and named by Nantucket whalers. About 150 whalers' log-books and sea journals are on file here, and the records of the Nantucket custom house are one of the interesting features. It is hoped to make this library in time the headquarters for information on the special subjects to which the museum is devoted, and donations of suitable books will be greatly appreciated.

WHY NOT JOIN US?

In addition to this Museum the Nantucket Historical Association owns and maintains the last of the old Quaker meeting houses on Fair street, with a fire-proof building connected, in which are housed the general historical collections, the genealogical library, etc. Also the old "Horseshoe House", so called, built in 1686, on Sunset Hill, and the Old Mill (1746) on Mill Hill. The Association is supported entirely by membership dues, admission fees to the exhibits, and voluntary contributions. Any one who is interested may join the Association. The dues are one dollar a year and members are admitted free at any time to any of the exhibits.

us to be "advertised by our friends. Will you?

For the Council.

Yours for that 1000 this year,

WILLIAM F. MACY, President.

P. S. Yes. The Whaling Museum will be opened as planned on June 1st. Of that, more anon.

June 1, 1930

TO THE NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

I hereby apply for membership and enclose one dollar for the first year's dues.

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Nantucket Historical Association

The Annual Meeting and Election of Officers will be held at the Old North Vestry at three o'clock in the afternoon on

Tuesday, July 28, 1931

Following the business meeting and annual reports there will be a brief program of exercises, with a few short speeches and one or two novel and interesting features. The public are cordially invited to attend, and members are requested to pass the word along to their friends.

Notice is hereby given of a proposed amendment to Section 1, Article V, of the Constitution, by the addition of the following clause after the provision for annual members: "Any person may become and continue a sustaining member by the payment of five dollars a year." This proposed amendment does not change the status of our present annual members, but simply adds a new class of members to take in such persons as are able and willing to contribute the required amount.

Attention is called to the enclosed circular announcing a course of three lectures to be given at the Nantucket Yacht Club (by courtesy of the Board of Governors) during the summer, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the reduction of the debt on the Whaling Museum. We have been fortunate in booking three very strong features, assuring some delightful evenings. This will be a change from "whaling lectures", of which we have presented three to our public in past summers, but all are on maritime subjects, more or less closely related to our special interests, and you are asked to co-operate by attending the course or as many of the three as possible and trying to interest your friends to come.

WILLIAM F. MACY, President.

(Mrs.) CATHERINE R. EGER, Secretary
Saratoga street, Nantucket.

The Nantucket Historical Association

Announces for the Summer of 1931 a course of

THREE PUBLIC LECTURES

All on Maritime Subjects

To be given for the benefit of the Whaling Museum fund in the auditorium of the

NANTUCKET YACHT CLUB

(By Courtesy of the Board of Governors)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29th

"PIRATES and PIRACY", By DON C. SEITZ

Formerly Managing Editor of the New York World, a recognized authority and owner of one of the greatest libraries on the subject in the world. Don Seitz is one of the most popular lecturers now on the public platform and a man worth hearing on any subject. Pirates are his pet hobby. Enough said.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10th

"THE STORY OF THE AMERICAN NAVY"

By Rear-Admiral REGINALD R. BELKNAP, U. S. N., Retired

We consider ourselves especially fortunate in being able to present Admiral Belknap to a Nantucket audience. He needs no eulogy from us, and the opportunity to hear an officer of his rank, reputation and experience on this subject assures us a rare treat.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24th

"THE CLIPPER SHIP ERA" By DR. CHARLES E. PARK

Minister of the First Church, Boston

Dr. Park's hobby is American history and especially the history of our Merchant Marine. He has a wonderful collection of lantern slides of the famous clipper ships of that remarkable period in our maritime annals, and he is one of the most interesting speakers it has ever been our good fortune to hear.

Admission to Each Lecture, One Dollar. Tickets for the Course of Three, Two-fifty. On Sale at the Pharmacy, at the Yacht Club, and at any of the Historical Association's Exhibits.

The reputation of the Historical Association for presenting only the best in the lecture line is well established, and this is the most notable program it has yet offered.

COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS

Enjoy some delightful evenings and at the same time help a cause which all now recognize as worthy of the fullest support.

WE THANK YOU



WATCH OUT PIRATES

COMING

The Nantucket Historical Association presents DON C. SEITZ, veteran journalist, author and public speaker, for many years managing editor of the New York World, in his thrilling story-lecture "PIRATES AND PIRACY", for the benefit of the Whaling Museum fund, at the Nantucket Yacht Club

Wednesday Evening, July 29 at 8.30 o'clock

Don Seitz is a great speaker, one of the most popular lecturers now on the platform. Pirates are his hobby, and he knows the subject from A to Z, having long been a collector of books and material connected with it. Don't fail to hear him. More thrills than any movie, and all true!

This is the first of a series of three lectures to be given during the summer under the auspices of the Historical Association. On Monday, August 10th, Rear-Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. N., retired, will tell us "The Story of the American Navy", and on Monday, August 24th, the subject will be "The Clipper Ship Era", with Dr. Charles E. Park, of Boston, as the speaker and some wonderful pictures of the famous clippers.

Tickets for the Course of Three, \$2.50 Single Tickets, \$1.00

on sale at the Pharmacy, at the Yacht Club and at each of the Historical Association Buildings.

Come, Enjoy a Delightful Evening, and Help a Worthy Cause.

Lecture by Don C. Seitz On "Pirates And Piracy".

It was an interested audience that gathered in the Yacht Club Hall last Wednesday evening to hear Don C. Seitz lecture on "Pirates and Piracy". Among the audience was noted many small boys who wanted to learn all they could about the dread rovers of the sea, who, in times now long past, terrorized the shipping of all nations.

Promptly at 8:30, William F. Macy, President of the Nantucket Historical Association, made a short announcement before he introduced the speaker of the evening. Mr. Macy stated that the lecture was the first of three to be given at the Yacht Club for the benefit of the Historical Association. He pointed out that the expense of keeping the society's collections open as well as paying off the debt which was occasioned through the launching of the Whaling Museum, was a very heavy one for such a small group, but that with the help of all the many members and friends of the Association he knew the debts would soon be paid. Mr. Macy then introduced Don C. Seitz the lecturer of the evening.

It was evident from the start that Mr. Seitz knew his subject thoroughly and that, realizing it would be impossible to cover the whole vast story of piracy in the short time allotted to him, he would make no attempt to get too close to details. And so the speaker touched only on the highlights of the pirates' careers, bringing out only the causes and results of their various lives.

Beginning at the very first practice of piracy, by the Sicilians of the Mediterranean Sea, Mr. Seitz went down through the centuries until the final stamping out of piracy—in the Mediterranean by England and France, and in the West Indies by the United States. "Piracy began", said Mr. Seitz, "when men stuck two pieces of wood together, floated them, and then paddled away to trade—only to have somebody else paddle out to take away from them the things they wanted."

"Piracy got its great impetus," continued Mr. Seitz, "in the discovery of the sea trade-routes to the Indies". He went on to tell how the Portuguese and the Dutch were the pioneer sailors around Africa to the East Indies; how England acquired India from the French; and how the first great pirates used the Mozambique Channel for their depredations.

Then he shifted the scene of his remarks to America—to the looting of the Spanish treasure ships by the English. He gave a brief account of the English pirates of that period, with Henry Morgan, afterwards to be knighted by Charles II of England, as the great example.

The plunderers of the American coastwise shipping came next. The great Teach or "Blackbeard" was mentioned as typical of this breed.

The sad story of William Kidd, the unfortunate New York merchant, who was branded a pirate and hanged in chains in London, although he was never a buccaneer, was recounted by Mr. Seitz.

During the course of his remarks, the lecturer brought in many famous mutinies of the sea; for, "Mutiny", he said, "is a form of piracy." He told the thrilling and romantic story of the "Mutiny of the Bounty", and also mentioned the mutiny on the whale-ship from Nantucket, the ship *Globe*.

The stamping out of the dreaded Barbary corsairs was another interesting phase. The voyage of the famous *Dampier* around the world, and the activity of numerous others were also mentioned.

At various times, Mr. Seitz would read one of his own poems in describing certain characters in his lecture. The one on Alexander Selkirk, who inspired "Robinson Crusoe", was especially good. The concluding poem dealt with the spirit of adventure which characterized the life of the pirate. Mr. Seitz dwelt more on this part of the buccaneer's existence than he did upon the bloody, treacherous part of their careers.

The second lecture in the Historical Association's course will be given by Rear Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. N., retired, at the Yacht Club, on Monday evening, August 10th. Subject, "The Story of the American Navy". Admiral Belknap is one of the most distinguished officers in our modern navy, and in view of the present interest in naval affairs, due to the international situation, such a story from an expert of his standing should prove of unusual importance just at this time. Special courtesies will be extended to the admiral by officials of the Yacht Club, and a large attendance at the lecture is anticipated.

Praise From an Expert.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence W. Jenkins and daughter, Miss Dorothy Jenkins, of Salem, Mass., have been spending a week at Nantucket. Mr. Jenkins is the director of the famous Peabody Museum at Salem, one of the oldest and best known museums in the country. He is also vice-president of the Essex Institute and clerk of the Salem Marine Society, whose many publications on subjects connected with New England maritime history have had a wide circulation.

Mr. Jenkins was much impressed with the interest in Nantucket's historic past which he noted while here, and said on leaving:

"During my stay on the island I have visited the Whaling Museum, the Historical Rooms, and the other exhibits of the Nantucket Historical Association, and I wish to congratulate the Association on the fine work it has done and is still doing in preserving so many worth while things. The Whaling Museum contains a remarkably fine collection of objects, well displayed in an adequately lighted building, which is in itself of historic interest and significance. The collections in the Historical Rooms contain many valuable and interesting objects which would fill a much larger building if displayed to the best advantage.

"Incidentally, during my stay I have read with much interest E. A. Stackpole's 'Smuggler's Luck'. In addition to being an entertaining story, the book gives such a picture of conditions on the island at the time of the Revolution as we of today can get in no other way."

Rear-Admiral Belknap Lectures on The American Navy.

The second in the series of lectures sponsored by the Nantucket Historical Association, for the benefit of the Whaling Museum Fund, was given at the Yacht Club Hall last Monday evening. Rear-Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. N., retired was the speaker, and the subject of his discourse was "The American Navy."

Admiral Belknap gave a very instructive talk. He went back to the very beginning of the American navy, and in a very scholarly manner brought the story down through the years to the present day. His father entered the United States Navy in 1847 and retired in 1907, while he had been a navy man from 1885 to 1927. What a remarkable record for one family, unusual in devotion shown in both its historical and loyal characteristics.

The greater part of the lecture was devoted to the inception of the navy and its activities during the Revolution. Mr. Belknap pointed out the great service rendered by the many American privateers—some 2000 of them—in breaking up the British line of supplies and transferring their captures to the ill-clothed and under-provisioned Continental army. The exploits of these privateers were too numerous to be detailed, but through the combined efforts of these "Yankee hornets" the Royal Navy spent most of its time protecting supply convoys.

The two major contributions of the young navy to history were those of John Paul Jones, who terrorized the English coast and caused the British navy to change its policy, and Benedict Arnold, who blocked Burgoyne's first invasion of upper New York by building his small flotilla on Lake Champlain, which, though destroyed, gave the Colonial leaders time to organize for Burgoyne's second attempt. These two great phases of the war were presented clearly by the speaker. As a direct result came the French Alliance, which added the French fleet to the Colonial side and quickened the victory.

Admiral Belknap very carefully showed that it was the American navy that won most of the Continental victories in the unpopular War of 1812. Perry's victory on Lake Erie blocked the British plan to wrest the great valley of the Upper Mississippi from the young United States; and, the lecturer pointed out, the only great American victory on land—the Battle of New Orleans—was made possible by naval operations in the river near the city.

The story of the escape of the frigate Constitution from a fleet of British vessels was made doubly interesting in its telling because Admiral Belknap's first naval experience was aboard the Constellation, a sister ship of the Constitution.

It was the enterprise of the navy that saved California for the Union, claimed Admiral Belknap, for had it not been for the activities of Sloat and Stockton on the Pacific coast, the land forces, under Fremont and other leaders, might have found matters in a much more difficult position in the Mexican War.

The well-known fact that the blockade of the Southern ports, and "splitting the Confederacy in halves" were primary aids in the victory of the North during the Civil War, was explained the speaker. Now the long "blockade" was wholly a naval affair, while the Mississippi campaign was a combination of campaigns by General Grant and Admiral Porter. When Winslow in the Kearsarge captured the famous Confederate Alabama, the navy had again proved its usefulness in establishing American prestige on the ocean.

Admiral Belknap also showed that the American Navy is an asset in peace as well as in war. The "open door" policy in China was brought about by the navy, as was the instituting of the first trade with Japan and Korea. The great charts of the ocean currents and the coast surveys and soundings were all navy aids to commerce. The first great experiments in radio were helped by the Navy Department.

In closing, Admiral Belknap mentioned that during the World War he had commanded one of the ships that laid the great North Sea Mine Barage. "Commodore Brayton, of the Yacht Club, collaborated with me in that work," said the Admiral, "for while I placed the mines in the North Sea, Commodore Brayton, after the war, took them up."

The audience gave Admiral Belknap hearty applause at the conclusion of his remarks. It is seldom that an opportunity presents itself to listen to such an instructive discourse which was so carefully given by such a distinguished naval officer.

The closing lecture of the series will be given at the Yacht Club on Monday evening, August 24th, at 8:30 o'clock. This will be an illustrated lecture on "Clipper Ships" by Dr. Charles E. Park, of Boston.

THE STORY
OF THE
AMERICAN NAVY

TOLD BY

Rear-Admiral Reginald R. Belknap, U. S. N.

AT THE

NANTUCKET YACHT CLUB

Monday Evening, Aug. 10

At 8:30 o'clock

FOR THE

Benefit of the Whaling Museum Fund

ADMISSION \$1.00

Tickets at the Pharmacy, the Yacht Club,
the Whaling Museum, or at the door.

"CHARLOTTE'S COLUMN"

Hello everybody! How's the world treating you these days? Nicely, I hope.

Nantucket of late has been quite a busy little place, what with excursionists, vacationists and permanent dwellers making frequent appearances, brought out by the warm weather, on the streets. The fine weather which we have been enjoying of late has made Nantucket seem more like Nantucket.

There are always a great many excursionists spending a day in Nantucket, and for the benefit of said excursionists I would like to dedicate a good portion of my page this week.

If you are in Nantucket for only one day I suggest that you make it a point to see 'Sconset, and other points of interest, and the best way to do this is to take a sightseeing tour of the Island. If you are dining in 'Sconset I'm sure you would be pleased with the food and service at the Dine-A-Mite. The Dine-A-Mite is a charming little place to dine where anything from a sandwich to a meal may be had. It is owned and operated by Miss Gwendolyn L. Gouin, who is a very pleasant hostess. Remember the Dine-A-Mite when in 'Sconset.

After your tour of the Island on your return to the center of Nantucket there will still be some time left. Perhaps you could better plan a free hour before your tour, but by all means arrange your day in such a way that you will be able to visit the Whaling Museum, Broad Street, head of Steamboat Wharf, and the Quaker Meeting House and Historical Collections, Fair Street. To appreciate, and make your visit to Nantucket complete this is very necessary. You can't imagine how much visiting these exhibits adds to making your day in Nantucket worth while.

The Whaling Museum was built in 1847 as a sperm candle manufactory. The building being very old is one of the few surviving structures connected with Nantucket's whaling days. This museum is a fitting memorial to those grand whaling days Nantucket is famous for, and to the even grander men who lived and died during that period. May their memory never be forgotten. We who owe so much to these men who made Nantucket what it is today to a great extent, who gave us the mansions we have such admiration for on upper Main Street, and who gave Nantucket the indefinable charm which is often termed "quaintness," should never let their memory perish. This Museum will keep fresh in our minds the grandeur of those

whaling days, and the nobleness and unselfishness the people who lived here at that time were endowed with.

The Quaker Meeting House on Fair Street is the last of the old Quaker Meeting Houses, and something worth seeing—something very much worth seeing. The Meeting House is very plain, and unimposing, but there is a certain something about the place which makes you feel very insignificant beside it. Connected to this is the building in which the general historical collections and the genealogical library are housed. The collections to be seen here are very fine, and very complete. Believe me when I say that to appreciate our wonderful Island you must visit these exhibits.

The Association is supported entirely by membership dues, admission fees to the exhibits, and voluntary contributions. Any one who is interested may join the Association. The dues are one dollar a year, and members are admitted free at any time to any of the exhibits.

Oh, if only I could tell you as I'd like to just how much these historical collections are worth, the value of them is inestimable, if only I could stir you to such a degree that you would sit right down and make out a generous check that would help to insure the continuance of these museums, but, also, I am not capable of stirring speeches—my sincere wish, nevertheless, is that this humble article of mine will make evident to you my utter earnestness. Please, I beg of you, come to appreciate these things, if you have not already. By appreciating these you will at the same time appreciate that grand period in Nantucket history when this Island we have come to think so much of was one of the greatest whaling ports in the world.

The Broad View Tavern is truly an ideal place for special parties. On Wednesday, July 22nd, a Porch Bake was held here. The guests came from the beach in bathing suits, and ate on the porch. They were served chowder, clams, broiled live lobsters, and watermelon. On Friday of that week tea was served to 40. On Sunday Miss Russell entertained 30, from 5 to 7. I mention these parties to show you the kind of catering the Broad View Tavern makes a specialty of, and to suggest the kind of a party you might give here for some of your friends. When you plan to have a special party—plan to have it at the Broad View Tavern.

And now until next week—'Bye!

CLIPPER SHIPS

Beautiful Pictures A Wonderful Story

Told by DR. CHARLES E. PARK, of Boston

(For the benefit of the Nantucket Whaling Museum)

Nantucket Yacht Club, Monday Even'g, Aug. 24 at 8.30

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR

Membership in the Association Costs Only One Dollar a Year
Members Admitted Free to Any of the Exhibits at Any Time

Monday, Aug. 24, illustrated lecture on "The Clipper Ship Era,"
by Dr. Charles E. Park, of Boston, for benefit of the Whaling
Museum, at Nantucket Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M.

Admission, one dollar

Lecture on "Clipper Ships" by Dr. Park.

"It is said that the only improvements that man has made on nature are in the sight of a New England church steeple against the skyline and the sail and the ship at sea." With these thought-stirring words Dr. Charles E. Park opened his lecture on "Clipper Ships" last Monday evening, at the Yacht Club.

Dr. Park gave his audience a bit of autobiography when he told how he had been born in Bombay, India, where his father was a minister. At the age of seven he went with his parents on board a ship in the harbor, where a tea-party was held in the cabin. It was his first time aboard a sailing ship and he told how his love for such craft was instantly born.

Stereoptican views were used by Dr. Park throughout the lecture. The first slide depicted the first craft built by the Puritans in New England—a small pinnace constructed under the orders of Governor Winthrop. And so the audience was taken back to the very beginning of shipbuilding—to the start of an industry which was to culminate in the construction of the "Yankee clipper", a craft that possessed all the ingenuity and the cleverness of the American shipwright.

The inception of shipbuilding in the Massachusetts Bay Colony was the result of actual necessity. When the Puritan government of old England was overthrown, the colonists of New England were cast upon their own resources. All about them was the primeval forest, a circling barrier to all hope of wresting a living from the land. But there was the sea, and the resourceful colonists began to build small ships to catch the fish, of which there was an abundance. The codfish became the first article of exchange and barter. Building larger ships, the colonists took cargoes of dried and salt codfish to the West Indies and to the Catholic countries of southern Europe, bringing back all the goods necessary to their livelihood.

The great forests supplied the builders with the best of material for their ships; workmen came over from England to teach them the art of building; soon the New England ship was excelling all others.

With the growing of the colonist trade, impeded somewhat by the wars between England and France, came the jealousy arising among the English merchants, especially the great East India Company which so monopolized the tea trade with the East Indies.

There followed the English navigation laws and other restrictions on the commerce of the Colonies, which culminated in the Revolution. Here, the shipbuilders began to sacrifice the

cargo capacities of their craft so that they might get faster ships. Many of the fast ships became privateers. The colonial merchants, unable to engage in any trading (except what smuggling they managed to carry on) took to privateering to reimburse their savings. Some 2000 of these little Yankee craft swarmed the sea-board, broke up many an English convoy of British army supply ships and merchantmen, and the rich cargoes more than paid the colonial captains for the blockade of their legitimate trade.

With the end of the war, shipbuilders once more began to build staunch cargo carriers. These craft brought the fame of New England to the East Indies. But the War of 1812 again forced the privateer into action, and gave the colonists more opportunities to experiment with the building of still faster vessels. It was during this war that the Baltimore "clippers" were built. These little craft were the earliest of the clipper type—with raking masts, sharp bows, and slender long hulls—but they were mostly rigged as top-sail schooners.

The packet ships between Great Britain and the United States, now claimed the American shipbuilders' attention. These ships were designed for speed, and from 1816 to 1830 became the fastest ships afloat.

"As a result of this packet building", stated Dr. Park, "the clipper gradually took form. But as yet there was no demand for such fast ships, and although the clipper was developed years before her time she was not built in large numbers because as yet economic necessity had not demanded her."

Up to this time, Canton was the only Chinese port open to the trader, but war broke out between certain Chinese provinces and Great Britain, which resulted in the opening of five more Chinese ports. This was a notable event. Captain N. B. Palmer, a sea captain from Stonington, Conn., while on a voyage home from China as a passenger on another ship, gave a great deal of thought to the opening of these new ports, and to pass away the tiresome and long passage constructed a ship model of what he believed to be just the type of ship to engage in the new trade.

Arriving at New York, Captain Palmer showed the model to a large firm and, to his delight, they consented to build a craft of this design. The ship was called the "Houquo", after a famous Chinese merchant, and became the first American clipper.

A good many of such clippers followed—the "Rainbow", the "Sea Witch" and others. They were engaged in what was known as the "Opium Trade" between China and India.

Dr Park showed these new clippers and explained the development in hull and sail. His lantern slides were easily followed and the various important changes noted.

"Two things brought about the final development of the great clipper" said Dr. Park. "The first was the repeal of the English Navigation Laws, which opened English ports to Yankee ships, and the second was the discovery of gold in California, when the fast ship was an economic necessity".

Then Dr. Park went on to tell of the famous clippers that raced their cargoes around Cape Horn. On the screen was flashed the "Oriental", the first American clipper to enter the Thames; the "Flying Cloud", at whose splendid appearance the audience burst into instant applause; the "Sovereign of the Seas"; the "Great Republic"; the "Nightingale", and many others.

With the development of the great clippers, the age of sail reached the very peak of its power and glory. Capable of 430 miles sailing in 24 hours; of breasting the Atlantic in 13 days; of making the long voyage from New England to California in 89 days—these splendid ships became the wonder of the times. The sight of the clipper at sea, with all her white canvas spread to the breeze, and her sharp bow slicing the waves, was enough to make any sailor proud to even watch her.

Dr. Park recounted several of the memorable stories of the "racing-voyages" of the clippers, and gave a short account of the race between the English clippers from Australia to England—a race in which all the six starters finished within sixty minutes of each other, and the winner claimed the race by a mere 20 minutes!

The famous builder, Donald McKay, and his great genius, was described by Dr. Park. All the spirit of the time was shown in the development of the clipper.

Each ship's history was outlined, and the many record runs and remarkable voyages thrilled the audience.

Although Dr. Park had never been aboard a clipper, had never obtained a first-hand knowledge of the times, his lecture showed him to be not only thorough in his research but sincere in his subject. The applause he received at the conclusion of his talk was a tribute to his appreciative treatment of a thrilling subject.

Historical Association Receives \$5,000 Carnegie Grant.

The Nantucket Historical Association has received a grant of five thousand dollars from the Carnegie Corporation of New York "toward the support of the educational program of the Nantucket Whaling Museum".

The officers and council, as well as the members of the Historical Association, are naturally much gratified at this substantial recognition and endorsement of the merit and value of its work along educational lines in preserving and maintaining its memorial to the now vanished industry of whaling as carried on here in the old days, and to those of our ancestors who had a part in it, making Nantucket famous throughout the world.

The Carnegie Corporation makes a careful investigation of any project seeking its support before taking favorable action, and it was only after a thorough and exhaustive study of the museum and of the conduct and management of the Association, made by a trained member of the corporation's advisory staff last summer, that the grant was voted by the trustees.

It is the intention of the Association to apply the income from this grant to the purpose specified, by enlarging and extending its educational function, but friends and supporters of the museum are reminded that there are still obligations of several thousand dollars to be met before the enterprise is free of debt and its full possibilities of service to the community and the public can be realized.

The worth and value of the Whaling Museum as a practical asset in the list of Nantucket's attractions as a resort are now recognized and established, and it is hoped and believed that, with

the return of better times, subscriptions, gifts and bequests will be forthcoming until the last dollar of indebtedness has been paid, and the Whaling Museum, like all the other exhibits maintained by the Association, will be "free and clear".

1932

Members of the Nantucket Historical Association:

Yes, we are feeling the depression, as you are—as everybody is, but we must carry on. We have certain definite obligations to meet, but by practicing strict economy we feel confident that these can be met, and we rely on the loyalty of our members and friends to help us to weather the storm.

We recognize that this is not the time to ask for new money, but it is of vital importance that our income from dues and admissions be maintained at its present level and to that end we bespeak your co-operation. Prompt payment of annual dues will help a lot. A few new members to replace those lost by death or non-payment of dues will encourage us. We have made a steady increase each year for the past ten years. Help us to continue this record by inviting your friends who are not members to join.

We have received many valuable and interesting accessions to our collections during the past year, and our exhibits are better than ever. Tell people what we have to offer for their entertainment and instruction and what our aims and purposes are. Drop in often yourself if in town and keep posted. In a word, "boost" your Association whenever opportunity offers. Recognize and take pride in the fact that you belong to one of the most successful societies of its kind in the country, and do your bit toward "selling" it to others. May we count on you?

We amended our by-laws last year to provide for a new class of members to be known as "sustaining members" at \$5.00 a year. Present annual members who are able and would like to contribute something more than the one dollar annual membership fee are cordially invited to join this new class. A few hundred "sustainers" will be a big help and enable us to carry out our purpose of making the Nantucket Historical Association ever better and better in its special field, and to improve and increase our service to the community and the public.

Let's all work together to that end.

Always cordially yours,

WILLIAM F. MACY, President.

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Thirty-eighth Annual Meeting and Election of Officers of the Association for the ensuing year will be held at the Old North Vestry on

Thursday, July 28, 1932

At 3 o'clock in the Afternoon.

Early announcement is being made so that the circulars can be mailed before the advance in postal rates which takes effect on July 6th. This saves us over twelve dollars, and we are economizing this year.

Keep this notice before you, make a note of the date, and do not forget it. Please come yourself if possible and pass the word along to your friends that everyone is welcome at this meeting. A large attendance adds to the interest and is gratifying to your officers.

Details of the program following the business meeting are not yet completed but it is hoped to make it as interesting as usual if not more so. Send us word of any distinguished visitor to the island who might contribute something worth while.

CATHERINE R. EGER, Secretary,
Saratoga Street, Nantucket.

P. S.—Bring us a new member if possible.

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AT 3:00 P. M.

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All who are interested are cordially invited.

CATHERINE R. EGER, Secretary.

July 62t

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The President then called upon Wilbur G. Sherman, of New Bedford, an authority on whaling in that city, to say a few words. Mr. Sherman was introduced as "one who has done a great deal to make the Nantucket Whaling Museum known in New Bedford."

James F. Morton, assistant curator of the Patterson, N. J., Historical Museum, was the next speaker. Mr. Morton gave a short, vigorous speech in which he praised highly the activities of the Nantucket Association, and complimented the members on their fine spirit and co-operation, in keeping alive the old traditions and history of Nantucket.

The program continued with a reading from one of the new Nantucket books of the year—"You Fight For Treasure!", by Edouard A. Stackpole—with the author reading the first chapter of the book.

A delightful part of the program was the singing of three "chanties" by a group of young men—Henry U. Swain, Walter White, Stuart Davis, Whitman Pearson, and Bradford Coolidge—accompanied on the accordion by Herbert Brownell, the blind musician. The singers rendered "Rio Grande", "Blow the Man Down" and "Haul on a Bowline". The audience gave them such vigorous applause that they sang an encore, and then Herbert Brownell responded with two appropriate solos.

Mrs. Florence Bennett Anderson then read from her new Nantucket book, "Through the Hawse-Hole", the biography of her great-grandfather, Seth Pinkham. Mrs. Anderson chose several excerpts from her book which showed the fine quality of the work, and she read so charmingly that the audience was sorry to have her stop.

The President then called upon Miss Helen McCleary to read from documents which shed a new light on Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin. Mr. Macy remarked that he had chosen Miss McCleary to read these selections because he was sure that she would "get them over". He was right. Miss McCleary not only "got them over" but delighted the gathering with the inimitable way in which she did it. The first document showed how the doughty Sir Isaac conducted his affairs at the Halifax station, and the second told how Admiral Coffin outwitted the Spanish commanders on the coast of Spain, during the last English naval war with that country—this last being from the story "Peter Simple", by Captain Maryatt.

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The Nantucket Historical Association
ANNOUNCES

COMMANDER DONALD B.

WHALING MUSEUM

OF THE

Nantucket Historical Association



IN THE OLD CANDLE HOUSE

At the Head of Steamboat Wharf

ESTABLISHED 1930.

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AS SOON as the preliminary listing and numbering can be completed and the necessary funds are available, it is proposed to publish a catalogue of our exhibits to be sold at the Museum for those who care to have it. Meantime this brief mention of some of the more notable items in the collection is offered for free distribution to our patrons as a souvenir and reminder of their visit.

By no means the least important exhibit is the building itself, one of the few surviving structures connected with Nantucket's whaling days. Built in 1847 as a sperm candle manufactory, and long used for that purpose and as a warehouse and offices for shipping firms, it is especially fitting that such a relic of our maritime period should house this memorial to the whalemén.

THE STREET FLOOR

Entering the Museum from the street, at the left on the first floor is the "Ship Room". Here will be found paintings, etchings, prints, lithographs and photographs of ships. In a large glass case is our collection of what was locally known as "Scrimshont" work, more properly called "Scrimshaw", the name given to the fancy work in ivory, bone, wood and other materials made by the sailors in their spare time at sea. It is claimed that this is the only strictly indigenous American folk art. It includes carving, etching and inlaying on sperm whales' teeth and bone; also work made from the black whalebone from the jaw of the right whale. There are hundreds of small articles, both useful and ornamental, fabricated with infinite skill and patience in the long hours "off watch" from such materials as were available. When we realize that practically the only tools employed were a jackknife, a small saw, a file and an awl or bodkin, with black, red and blue India inks for coloring, some of the specimens are really remarkable for their artistic conception and execution.

Across the hall at the right of the entrance are old maps of the island and the town. A public telephone booth for the convenience of visitors has been installed here. Postcards, books and other souvenirs are on sale.

UP STAIRS

Ascending the short flight of stairs to the main floor of the building, a broad corridor leads through to "Sanderson Hall", named in honor of the donor of many of the articles exhibited therein.

On the walls of the corridor are rare old whaling lithographs, prints and paintings, and a show case containing old nautical instruments used by the whalemén.

On the left of the corridor is the "Captain's Room", on the walls of which are hung oil portraits of many of the old-time whaling captains of Nantucket's "palmy days" when this was the leading whaling port of the world. Sailors' sea-chests and other items of interest are shown in this room.

On the right of the corridor is the "South Sea Room", containing a rare and interesting collection of weapons, implements, models, masks and ceremonial articles brought by the whalemén from the Pacific islands in the old days. Many of these things

McCleary to read these selections because he was sure that she would "get them over". He was right. Miss McCleary not only "got them over" but delighted the gathering with the inimitable way in which she did it. The first document showed how the doughty Sir Isaac conducted his affairs at the Halifax station, and the second told how Admiral Coffin outwitted the Spanish commanders on the coast of Spain, during the last English naval war with that country—this last being from the story "Peter Simple", by Captain Maryatt.

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The Nantucket Historical Association ANNOUNCES

were acquired from the natives a hundred years or more ago, before they had learned to cheapen and commercialize their arts to meet the demand from collectors of such curios, and some of them could not be replaced or duplicated today at any price. A few whalers' log-books are shown in a case in this room.

Entering the main exhibition hall, the first conspicuous object to catch the eye is the model of the "Camels", an ingenious contrivance used to lift the whaleships, often drawing when loaded fifteen feet or more, over the bar at the entrance to the harbor, where the average depth of water was only from seven to nine feet.

Beyond this is the genuine old-time whaleboat, veteran of several voyages, completely re-rigged and fully equipped, ready to lower away in pursuit of Leviathan on the call from the masthead of "there she blows!"

On the right side of the hall is the famous sperm whale's jaw, complete with all the teeth, believed to be one of the largest and most perfect specimens to be seen on exhibition anywhere in the world. It is nearly 17 feet long, weighs over 800 lbs, and was taken from a sperm whale measuring 87 feet over all, which yielded 110 bbls of oil. Other smaller jaws and slabs of whalebone from the jaw of the right whale and many interesting specimens of marine biology are also to be seen in this room.

The "deck-chaser", type of steering wheel, if not peculiar to, at least a favorite with the whaleships, together with the binnacle, compass and ship's bell, old-style and modern "patent" logs, etc., occupy a prominent position on this side of the room. Two "gamming chairs" of different types, used to hoist the captain's wife or women guests aboardship, are always of interest to lady visitors.

On the opposite side of the hall are the brick try-works, an exact replica of those on a whaleship, built around two of the great 150-gallon iron try-pots which had made voyages "'round the Horn" before finding their final resting place here. The bailers, skimmers, blubber-forks, "rousing pole", cresset, or "bug light", and other implements used in trying out the blubber, are shown, as well as specimens of genuine "whale-scrap", fed to the fires after the oil has been extracted to keep the pots boiling, and the cooler, deckpot, funnel and casks to be filled are in their proper place.

One of the several old beam spermaceti presses formerly in the building, and actually used right where it stands today to press the oil from the spermaceti, preparatory to the moulding of candles, has been left in place, with the candle moulds and implements used in candle-making alongside.

Near this are the "mincing horse", where the blubber was sliced into "bible-leaves" ready for the pots, and all the various gauges, testers, "oil thieves", etc., used in the refining processes, as well as samples of the different kinds and grades of oil and spermaceti, may be seen here.

Around the sides of the room and on the walls are shown hundreds of harpoons, including most if not all of the many types of both hand and gun "irons" known to have been used from the earliest days down to the present. An exhibit of special interest shows the evolution or development of the whaling harpoon from the primitive forms through various experimental stages to the very latest perfected types. Then there are lances of both hand and explosive bomb types, blubber spades, blubber hooks,

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"waifs", blocks, falls and tackles, tubs, buckets, kegs, and all the hundred and one tools, implements and utensils too numerous to mention included in the general terms "whale-craft" and "whale-gear".

Ship models, both whalers and merchant ships, of various types and periods, complete in every detail, "billet heads", sea chests, belaying pins, fids, marline spikes and other splicing tools, coopers', caulkers', sail-makers', ship carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, etc., and other items of interest are to be found in this room.

SECOND FLOOR FRONT

Returning through the corridor to the front of the building and going up a few more steps we come on the left to the "Admiral Folger Memorial", in memory of the late Rear-Admiral William Mayhew Folger, U. S. N., a descendant of Nantucket stock, who bequeathed to our Association his collection of naval prints and souvenirs exhibited here, and also made us the residuary legatee of his estate.

A small room opening from this is the "Chart Room", containing many old charts carried on the whale ships, on some of which are traced the route of the voyage, with the daily log.

And finally, on the southwest front of the building on this floor is the Library. Here are housed our growing collections of books on whaling, sea stories, books on navigation, pirates and piracy, exploration, etc., including several hundred on the South Sea islands, many of which were first discovered and named by Nantucket whalers. About 150 whalers' log-books and journals are on file here, and the records of the Nantucket custom house are an interesting feature. It is hoped to make this library in time the headquarters for information on the special subjects to which the museum is devoted, and donations of suitable books will be greatly appreciated.

WHY NOT JOIN US?

In addition to this Museum the Nantucket Historical Association owns and maintains the last of the old Quaker meeting houses on Fair street, with a fire-proof building connected, in which are housed the general historical collections, the genealogical library, etc. Also the old "Horseshoe House", so called, built in 1686, on Sunset Hill, and the Old Mill (1746) on Mill Hill. The Association is supported entirely by membership dues, admission fees to the exhibits, and voluntary contributions. Any one who is interested may join the Association. The dues are one dollar a year and members are admitted free at any time to any of the exhibits.

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ANNOUNCES

COMMANDER DONALD B.

MACMILLAN

In His Great Illustrated Lecture

MY SIX YEARS WITH THE POLAR ESKIMOS

Eight Reels of Wonderful MOTION Pictures

UNITARIAN CHURCH

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19th, 1932

At 8:30 o'clock

Benefit of the Whaling Museum Fund

"Don" MacMillan is too well known to require any extended eulogy or boosting. Those who heard him when he lectured here in the Spring or who have heard him elsewhere know that his reels, his slides and his narrative combined constitute a remarkable evening's entertainment and will welcome the opportunity to hear him again. Those who have never heard him have a rich treat in store. He is a delightful speaker, he always draws a big audience, and his audiences are always enthusiastic.

In keeping with this season's "Economy Program", the admission price has been fixed at only

FIFTY CENTS

This is a Rare Chance. Don't Miss It!

Tickets on sale at the Pharmacy, at the Historical Association's Buildings, and at the door on the night of the lecture.



A WONDERFUL TOWN THE WHALEMEN BUILT

A Visit to Nantucket, Mass. An Interesting Town Full of History Now Mostly Occupied by Summer Guests.

(Editorial Correspondence)

An annual pilgrimage to Nantucket, Mass., has become a habit of the writer. With each trip he encounters new experiences and enjoys new sensations in looking over the town his ancestors helped build more than a hundred and fifty years ago, famous as the home of the whaling industry in the United States.

The island of Nantucket is not so far located from the main coast of Massachusetts as to make its accessibility any hardship and now that a splendid fleet of steamships make frequent trips daily the island has grown in popularity as a summer resort. The population of the town normally is about 3500, while during the summer months it is swelled to from twelve to fifteen thousand. As the island is only 14 miles in length and four miles in width the size of the population occasions in some locations considerable congestion, especially upon the narrow streets. It is only a few years now that automobiles have been allowed on the island and today many hold to the belief that automobiles are out of place on the narrow streets of the town. It is remarkable, however, how few accidents are occasioned by automobiles. This is accounted for by several valid reasons. The first perhaps is that most drivers while cruising about the streets of the town do not exceed a limit of over fifteen miles per hour and perhaps another answer to the proposition is that few inexperienced or careless or drunken drivers run cars there. It would appear as though all drivers realized a sense of responsibility, which tends to reduce casualties.

Out on the moors which are crossed and re-crossed by paths upon which only one car can comfortably navigate, and the roads are winding and very crooked, it is possible to see another car from a long distance and thus arrange for a safe passing without much danger of accident. The number of cars on the island, however, is so great that it is giving much concern to residents. The high rate of transportation from New Bedford or Woods Hole for automobiles seems to have little effect in reducing the number carried back and forth daily by the boats.

Walter Pritchard Eaton writes: "There is still enough left of old Nantucket to interest and enthuse the hunter of antiquity." There are many of the old homes left, built more than a century ago, and these homes are furnished and filled with antique furniture of the period.

There are numerous shops given over entirely to sale of antique goods not necessarily of Nantucket origin, yet old and interesting. The writer attended an auction one day conducted much as any other auction might be conducted here, yet it was different. The antiques were exhibited on some long tables and the auction staged under a canvas tent, which protected the audience from the sun, and comfortable seats had been placed there. The surprising thing to the writer was that the audience of two hundred was made up almost wholly of women. Who ever saw an auction about here composed of women purchasers? These ladies, some of whom

knew what they wanted among the collection of antiques and souvenirs, could not be fooled into paying exorbitant prices, and were very foxy in their bidding. Three ladies who sat together and who seemed to have unlimited credit with the auctioneer, never bid against each other for anything one wanted. While they purchased about everything they started bidding on, sometimes they were disappointed by another who had evidently made up her mind to buy. Auctions like these are rather uncommon on the island. The lady who conducted this was an experienced collector who had been hard hit by the "depression" and said after the auction was over that she had realized about 80 per cent on what she had paid for the antiques sold. The total sale in a few hours netted about \$700. Few of the goods sold were of Nantucket origin but nevertheless were genuine and perfect.

There is an endless amount of entertaining and a great variety of things staged at the island, which leaves no time for the visitor if he attempts to "keep up with the procession." Not to mention the private dinner parties every night, there are many interesting entertainments staged to help one cause or another of local interest. We arrived on the island at 8 p. m. and at 8.30 we were seated in a church filled to capacity to listen to a lecture by Captain Donald MacMillan, telling of his more recent Arctic experiences. Captain MacMillan has had numerous experiences in the north since he visited Milford. It was pleasing after his lecture was over to have him speak pleasantly of his several visits here and the good times in the past in speaking to Milford audiences. The Captain looks as young and vigorous as ever and gives his talks with his old time vigor. We spent over an hour with him at a lunch after the lecture and thoroughly enjoyed a new contact with his personality.

Another evening we spent at an entertainment staged by the "Nantucket Neighbors" club. Now this Neighborhood club is unique. Its founder is the Rev. Mr. Jump, formerly pastor at Manchester, now of Boston, we think. The purpose of this club is to bring together the people of Nantucket and the summer visitors into closer bonds of friendship and acquaintance. One can easily see how a town composed of fifteen thousand people, twelve thousand of whom are strangers, might be solidified by a club designed to bring them together and encourage sociability and friendliness. Among this large number of people are many distinguished personalities. At the gathering we attended, which was composed of more than five hundred people, the program of the evening included an address by Neil O'Hara, humorist of the Boston Traveler, and Grasse, a blind violinist of note, both of whom were summer residents of the island, also a playwright from New York who had dramatized and who gave readings from "Alice in Wonderland." It was a combination of entertainers which would have been difficult to bring together at any stated price, who cheerfully contributed toward making the evening an enjoyable and helpful one. The object accomplished by this organization is one that might appeal to many smaller communities where summer guests come and go and only a few have the privilege of their acquaintance.

The occasional visitor to Nantucket sees much to interest him besides old buildings, cobblestone streets, colonial doorways, pictures

of the whaling fleet, now gone forever. There is much that is modern about the old town although a worthy effort has been made by permanent residents to retain as much as possible of its colonial atmosphere. Summer residents from far away cities have introduced modern architecture in the new homes, while public buildings, as modern banks, have adopted present day architecture. Most of the church buildings have interesting histories dating back more than a hundred years. They seem to fit into the general theme of things in Nantucket better than the new ones.

Much social activity centers around the Nantucket Yacht Club. This institution has a beautiful location near a sheltered harbor and the rainbow fleet of small sailing vessels so active in the harbor almost daily is one of the pretty sights. Many of the small boats are capably handled by youngsters not over ten or twelve years of age, some of them girls who seem to be expert sailors. The varied colored sails of these small boats as they go in and out of the harbor adds interest and color to the picture.

Two buildings on the island the writer was particularly interested in and visited both daily and sometimes oftener. One was the "Rotch Warehouse," now occupied by the Pacific Club on the ground floor and by the town for offices on the second and third. This storehouse was originally built and occupied by William Rotch, the great, great grandfather of the writer of this story. It is one of the oldest of the public buildings on the island. Twenty years ago the writer visited the club for the first time and then a group of ten or twelve old sea captains, some of whom had made trips in whalers, occupied the club. They now are gone and the room they enjoyed so much is now kept in memory, which is suggested by pictures of many of the old vessels comprising the Rotch fleet, included in which is the ship "Dartmouth" which brought the tea over which was thrown overboard in Boston harbor as one of the first overt acts of Revolutionary times.

Another interesting building filled with specimens of whaling days is the "Whaling Museum," which is now presided over by William Macy, whose accurate historical writings of the town have done much to preserve its unique history. Mr. Macy is personally largely responsible for the success of the museum and the frequent talks we had with him, telling us of the whaling history of the island, was one of the delights of our hurried visit. When we joined the museum organization and promised to become a life member, Macy promised to put our name at the head of the list, which assurance we took as a joke.

Well, it is a wonderful town the whalemens built. It is a curious mixture of ancient and modern, old homes filled with colonial furnishings and new, modern constructed dwellings.

There is an atmosphere and feeling of safety on the island that is always present. Automobiles are never locked, windows are only closed and rarely fastened at night. Thieving is almost forgotten as a science practiced elsewhere. Why? Well, nobody can escape from the island without leaving a tell-mark behind. This all adds to the pleasures of a visit and a wholesome atmosphere is encouraged as "confidence breeds confidence."

N.H.

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

To Our Members:

We have had our troubles during these depression years, as everyone else has. Our income has been very nearly cut in halves, and though we have studied every possible economy, it has not been easy to reduce our overhead proportionately.

Many museums have had to close, or greatly reduce their open days and hours; practically all have had to cut salaries, and many employes have had to be dropped. So far we have managed to retain our staff of attendants, and somehow we have got by without any actual deficit.

Our members have stood by us loyally during these lean years, for which we are deeply grateful. We never needed your support more than we do now, and though we recognize that dollars are scarce, we ask you to stay with us if possible, pay your dues at your earliest convenience, and help us to get more members.

Brighter days are in the offing, and with your continued co-operation we'll do our best to carry on.

Greetings and Good Wishes from

THE COUNCIL

William F. Macy, President.

June 15, 1933.

N. H. A. Annual Meeting.

Attention is called to the notice in our advertising columns of the annual meeting of the Nantucket Historical Association, which will be held in the Old North Vestry, at the rear of the Congregational Church, at three o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday, July 26.

After the business meeting, the election of officers, and the presentation of the annual reports, the annual prizes will be awarded to those pupils of the Nantucket schools who have submitted the best essays on subjects connected with local history. Some twenty essays have been offered for consideration this year, an unusually large number, and the selection of the best, the second best and the third best has proved no easy task for the judges, whose absolute impartiality is assured by the fact that the essays are submitted anonymously, by number only, and the winners' names are not revealed until the selections have been made.

Following the award an interesting program of miscellaneous exercises is now in preparation, further particulars of which will be announced next week. Anyone interested is welcome at this one public meeting of the year held by the Association.

Annual Meeting
The Annual Meeting of Officers of the Nantucket Historical Association will be held in the OLD NORTH VESTRY on **Wednesday July 26, 1933** at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
An interesting program of miscellaneous exercises will follow the business meeting. The meeting is open to the public, anyone interested will be welcome, and members are urged to invite their friends.

meeting adjourned.

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting and Election of Officers will be held at
THE OLD NORTH VESTRY on

WED., JULY 26, 1933, 3 p.m.

Following the business meeting there will be an hour of miscellaneous program, with some short addresses of historical interest, including some new material concerning the migration of Nantucket Quakers to the South and West and their subsequent history. The meeting is open to the public, and all who are interested are cordially invited to attend. Members are requested to pass the word along to their friends. 1t

The Historical Association.

Next Wednesday, July 26th, is the date set for the annual meeting and election of officers for the coming year of the Nantucket Historical Association. The place of meeting is the Old North Vestry on Academy Hill, and the hour is 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Notwithstanding frequent assurances to the contrary, the impression still seems to prevail in some quarters that admission to this meeting is limited to members of the Association. Such is not the case. This is the one meeting of the year open to the general public, and any person, whether a resident or a summer visitor, who is in any way interested in the past, present or future of Nantucket will be cordially welcomed. If members of the Association will pass the invitation along to their friends a large attendance will be assured.

After the business meeting is over a miscellaneous program of general interest will follow, and an unusual amount of new material in connection with Nantucketers and their descendants in other parts of the country has been unearthed and will be presented.

Nantucket Historical Association Annual Meeting.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Nantucket Historical Association took place in the Old North Vestry, Wednesday afternoon last, with many interested members and friends of the society on hand.

The meeting was conducted by William F. Macy, President of the Association, who extended a cordial welcome to the gathering. As the report of the last annual meeting is always published, upon motion of Moses Joy the reading of the report was dispensed with.

In requesting those in the rear of the room to take the few empty rows of benches nearer the front, Mr. Macy remarked he was reminded of the remark of the old Quaker elder, who, when confronted with a similar condition, had said: "Fleet forward, friends, there's too much weight aft."

The first report to be read was that of the Treasurer, William F. Codd, and, at its conclusion, this was voted accepted as read.

Mrs. Catherine Ray Eger, read her Secretary's report in a very charming manner. It was her third report in her official capacity, and contained a capable review of her work as well as a thorough understanding of the purposes and principles of the Association. Mrs. Eger is one of the younger members of the organization and it is hoped that more of the junior group may be found who have the same interest and spirit.

The report of the Curator, Mrs. Nancy Adams, is always interesting. Mrs. Adams spoke distinctly and slowly, which was much appreciated by the older members present. She had a number of important additions to the collections to note and was very happy in her closing quotations, in which she noted the real benefit derived from history's teachings. Mrs. Adams was given warm applause as she took her seat.

Mrs. Mary S. Bigelow, chairman of the nominating committee, submitted a report suggesting the re-election of last year's officers, and by unanimous consent, the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the same. The re-elected staff of officers are as follows:

President—William F. Macy.
Vice-Presidents—Millard F. Freeborn, Dr. Charles E. Congdon, G. Lister Carlisle, Jr., Fred V. Fuller.
Secretary—Mrs. Catherine R. Eger.
Treasurer—William F. Codd.
Curator and Librarian—Mrs. Walton H. Adams.
Councillors for Four Years—Mrs. H. Hollis Bennett, Huntley Taylor.

The awarding of prizes for essays written by pupils of the Nantucket High School was the next order of business. These essays are submitted to the committee by number only, and are judged on the merits of original research. The awards were as follows:

First Prize of Ten Dollars—Miss Marguerite Snow—"Lighthouses of Nantucket".

Second Prize of Five Dollars—Miss Barbara Melendy—"Nantucket."

Third Prize of Two and One-Half Dollars—Lincoln Dunbar—"Nantucket and the Forty-Niners."

Miss Marguerite Snow then read her essay in a very pleasing manner. That she fully deserved her prize was evident from the amount of research which her essay amply revealed. Miss Snow is the grand-daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Holland, the former being present and visibly proud of his young lady.

William H. Tripp, of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, New Bedford, was introduced, and in extending the greetings of New Bedford, he complimented the Association upon its large membership.

Moses Joy, venerable native of the island, who had come down from New York city for the meeting, was the next speaker. Mr. Joy, who has just passed the ripe age of eighty, was as usual full of anecdotes concerning his island home. He spoke of

that now famous genealogist, Eliza Pollard, and stated that he was known as "Aunt 'Liza's boy", because he was taken under her care when a young lad.

The audience was very much impressed as the white-haired figure—a living symbol of how a strong memory makes old age so valuable—recounted the now familiar story of Daniel Webster's visit to Nantucket, and of the brilliant lawyer's match of wits with the Quaker merchant, Aaron Mitchell.

H. K. Bush-Brown, the well-known Washington sculptor, who has taken so much interest in Nantucket, was the next speaker. Mr. Bush-Brown said: "Nantucket has its greatest attraction for worth-while people because of the fact that here they feel the quality of spiritual stabilization."

The exhibition of Nantucket craftsmanship, to take place at the Candlehouse Studio, at the head of Commercial wharf, on the 2nd of August, was explained by the speaker as a hopeful attempt to again start an export trade of Nantucket products. He invited all members and their friends to visit the exhibit.

Miss Mary D. Robinson, an artist from New York, was introduced. Miss Robinson is at present at work studying the portraits of Nantucketers which were painted a century ago. These portraits are of unknown artists, and Miss Robinson hopes to collect data which will connect them with other early American portraits, so that the identity of the artists may be revealed.

It is said that a painter by the name of William Swain was on the island during the period when most of the portraits appear to have been painted. It is also known that Swain afterwards removed to Virginia, where a number of portraits by him are said to be now in possession of the Virginian families.

Miss Anna Fish read a small excerpt from the diary of President J. Sparks, of Harvard University, who was an interested visitor to the island in 1826. It contained some sidelights of packet-travel that were amusing.

President Macy then gave a brief account of his recent journey to the states of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. It was in the later state that he found an interesting group of descendants of Nantucket emigrants, which he touches upon in his address, published in full below. Some of the distinguished men found to have island blood in their veins were: Governor Worth, of North Carolina, head of the state during the 1860's; Daniel Webster, Levi Coffin, (President of the famous Underground Railroad); Sidney Porter (O. Henry); "Uncle Joe" Cannon; Phillips Brooks, John Greenleaf Whittier, and the many others whose Nantucket ancestry is more familiarly known.

The annual address of President William F. Macy was a little longer than in the past few years principally

because Mr. Macy had several important facts to bring before the meeting. Mr. Macy said in part:

There are a few matters to which I wish to call particular attention this year, and as my message is supposed to be printed in our annual report, I have written out what I have to say so that it may be brought to the attention of all our members.

First, as to our financial condition. As our Treasurer's report shows, we are "sailing very close to the wind". So far we have managed to "weather

the reefs" and "keep off the lee shore." But our income has been greatly reduced, and though we have cut expenses wherever possible, there is a limit to what we can do in that direction without serious loss of efficiency in the service we are trying to render.

So much has been said about the well-known depression that I don't want to dwell too much on it, but we want our members to realize that we have felt it, as everyone else has. You have, for the most part, stood by the ship through storm and stress. For this we are deeply grateful.

Our attendants, too, have shown a commendable spirit of co-operation, accepting necessary reductions in wages cheerfully and without complaint.

Collections of annual dues have been slower than usual, but with those who are somewhat in arrears, of which the number is proportionately small, we have thought it best to be more lenient than heretofore and not drop their names from the rolls unless they expressly request us to do so, believing that those who can will pay up when times are better, as some in fact have already done. Our comparatively small percentage of actually lapsed memberships and loss by deaths have been nearly, if not quite, made up by the accessions of new members, so that the net loss in memberships has been small, if any.

Our revenue from admissions to the exhibits has, as was to be expected in view of the two light seasons we have passed through, dropped off to approximately half of the amount received from this source during the flush times.

Our latest blow has been the restriction in the dividend rate on our invested funds from five per cent to three and a half, which means a further loss of income of over two hundred dollars annually, with no corresponding reduction in the interest rate on our debt.

All these things mean, unless there is a very decided increase in revenue from one or the other of all of these sources, that, for the first time in many years, we may be faced with a deficit at the close of our fiscal year.

What is the remedy? We do not want to "pass the hat", nor do we want to close any of our exhibits or to reduce the number of hours they are open; nor can we safely cut down our staff of attendants, all of whom are necessary for the proper showing and protection of the collections. Many museums have had to do one or all of these things during the past two years, but so far we have avoided it and managed to carry on.

There is one possible way out. Two years ago we amended our by-laws by adding a new class of members known as "sustaining" members, at five dollars annual dues. No special drive has been made to build up this class of membership, but, starting with only two, the number of such members has grown to eighteen. A hundred or two of these "sustainers" would increase our revenue from five hundred to a thousand dollars a year, which would make just the difference between constant financial worry on the part of the Council and comparatively easy sailing.

With the many present demands on our resources in these times, not all of us can afford to join this new class of members, but if those who can and are willing to help in this way will do so, it will be gratefully appreciated. Those annual members who have already paid their dues of a dollar can change to sustaining membership by paying four dollars ad-

ditional, and if some are willing to do this even temporarily, to tide us over the present emergency, they can later change back to the annual class if they wish when the situation eases up. We, therefore, make this special appeal at this time in the hope that some of our interested friends will respond to it.

Of course, we are always glad to welcome new members of the annual class, and every dollar helps, so we again ask you all to try and get your friends to join, and so do your bit for the general good. All present today who are not members are cordially invited to join.

This organization was founded in 1894, so next year will be our fortieth anniversary. It should be fittingly celebrated. Without appearing to boast, I think we may safely say that few societies of this kind have accomplished more, if as much, in the same length of time, especially in towns of our size.

Our membership roll is, I believe, one of the largest of any similar organization anywhere in the country, and our exhibits are among the best, both as to the buildings and collections. It is my wish to impress these facts upon you, that you may take pride in being a part of such an organization and show your loyalty to it by "talking it up" whenever the opportunity offers and telling others what it means to you and what it may mean to them to be a member.

At the conferences which I have attended of the American Association of Museums, which I joined some years ago, I have been surprised and gratified to note how the fame of our Association and its exhibits has spread among museum people all over the country. Many officers and curators of museums, to whom I have been introduced, have said: "Oh, from Nantucket? We hear you have a great association down there and some fine collections". I have been honored this past year in being elected a member of the Council of this national association, which includes in its membership most of the leading museums of the country, and I have had the privilege at one of the general sessions of the three-day conference in Chicago last month of telling something about our accomplishments here to one of the largest audiences of the three days of meetings.

You will not need to be told that I made the most of it, and gave Nantucket and our Association some good advertising, as a result of which several museum people who were present told me afterwards that they were coming down here to see for themselves what I had told them.

I spent about ten days in the middle west on this trip, and though I had a chance to make several brief visits to the "Century of Progress" Exposition while in Chicago, that was more or less incidental. My main interest being Nantucket and the Nantucket Historical Association, I spent four days of my time in Indianapolis, where I was most delightfully entertained by some Macy relatives, whom I had never met, but with whom I have been corresponding for some years.

They have a group in Indianapolis known as the Descendants of Nantucket. It is quite an informal organization, with no fixed membership, and it includes many of Nantucket stock from other parts of Indiana.

I was never more proud of my Nantucket blood than when I met many of this group of Hoosier-Nantucketers or Nantucket Hoosiers (whichever they might be called), but my pride was as nothing to that of their own in their Nantucket ancestry. They were as fine a lot of people as I have

ever met, and a credit to their Island forbears, and they were keenly interested in Nantucket and everything pertaining to it.

Many of them seemed to have their family trees almost at their tongue's end, so to speak, and this is all the more surprising when we reflect that most of them are three, four or even five generations removed from the original Island home, having, in most cases, descended from that body of Quakers who migrated from Nantucket in the 1770s, later crossing the mountains into Tennessee, and finally moving northward again into the middle west.

On one evening while I was there, I was invited to speak before a group of about thirty of these Nantucket Hoosiers. It was a very hot night, well up in the 90's, so we gathered on the lawn of the suburban estate where the gathering was held, and I talked Nantucket for an hour or more. They plied me with questions for the better part of another hour, and we had a fine "gam". The general impression the affair left in my mind was that, while loyal Hoosiers, they were even better Nantucketers than many of us.

Since my return I have been in correspondence with several of them, and have written to others to whom they referred me for further information. Well, I find I have "started somethin", and I don't know where it is going to stop. Like the proverbial snowball, it gathers momentum and accretions as it rolls. My inquiries have been passed along to others, and every mail brings an avalanche of letters from the South and West, each one adding a bit more to the data already in hand. I have hardly had time to read all this correspondence, much less to classify it, and it will be impossible to-day to give any connected narrative of this great trek of the Nantucket Quakers.

Later on in the program, I hope to give you a brief outline of some of the high spots and a few samples of the correspondence, but the full details of the epic, (for it is an epic, comparable on a smaller scale with James Truslow Adams' great "Epic of America", and, indeed, by no means an unimportant part of that narrative) must await further consideration.

Considering the comparatively small number of those pre-Revolution emigrants from Nantucket to the South, a most surprising number of distinguished and prominent names in various fields are found among their descendants, giving still further proof, if any were needed, of the sterling quality and virility of our Nantucket ancestors.

Just one more point. During the past year I have been re-reading at odd times all the thirty-eight annual reports of our Proceedings from cover to cover, as well as most of our publications on special subjects. Once more I have been greatly impressed with the value and importance of the work done by those pioneer members of our Association, and more particularly by the amount and the quality of volunteer service they rendered for the pure love of the job. Not only in the immense amount of research into our early records and private papers, but in the everyday hum-drum services in behalf of the cause contributed by so many of them.

There are still a few willing workers, but (alas!) they are but few, and there is so much to be done! Surely, we must have some loyal members yet who would be willing to help if they knew what was wanted.

Among other needs is a volunteer typist. The correspondence is constantly increasing. We cannot afford a stenographer on our present budget, though we really need one, and special typewriting work by the page is expensive. There are many documents to be copied for our records and much general work along that line to be done. No doubt, some of our members have typewriters and would be willing to help if we could locate them. (We would at least furnish the paper). Then there are many small jobs at the museums, such as pasting tight paper backs on many of our framed pictures to keep the dust out.

None of these tasks requires any special skill or training, but they all take time, which costs money if we have to hire it done. It would be a great help if a few volunteer attendants at the exhibits could be found—especially at the beginning and end of the season, when our receipts from admissions do not cover the payroll.

We cannot afford to run behind, and yet there is just enough business at those times so we do not like to close the museums.

All of this attendance was by volunteer workers during our early years. Otherwise we could not have kept the exhibits open. If a few interested members who have the time and would be willing to help in these ways, it would be much appreciated. Please, do not all speak at once!

This is, I believe, the longest "President's Address" you have had to listen to during my administration, and as I want some time later on to tell you about the Indiana visit, I'll close with one more appeal for cordial support from all our members in the work your officers are trying to carry on under some rather serious handicaps. And once more we ask for more members, especially sustaining members.

I thank you.

WHALING MUSEUM

OF THE

Nantucket Historical Association



IN THE OLD CANDLE HOUSE

At the Head of Steamboat Wharf

ESTABLISHED 1930.

Nantucket Historical Association
FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
ANNUAL MEETING and Election of Officers
OLD NORTH VESTRY
TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1934
 At 3.00 P. M. Open to the Public. All are invited.

N. H. A. Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Nantucket Historical Association will be held in the Old North Vestry, in the rear of the North Congregational Church, next Tuesday, July 31st, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

This is the fortieth anniversary of the founding and incorporation of the Association, and a program of special interest is in preparation to follow the business meeting.

Miss Mary E. Starbuck, one of the founders and early workers in, and long secretary of the Association, will give a brief history of its beginnings and of the early struggles of the pioneers for recognition and support.

The president will tell of a recent visit to New Garden, North Carolina, where so many Nantucket Quakers settled during the Revolutionary period and where many of their descendants still live.

The winner of the first prize in the annual competition open to pupils of the Nantucket schools will, in accordance with the usual custom, read the prize-winning essay, and there will be other features of interest.

The meeting is open to the public, and all who are interested are cordially invited. A special invitation to the Nantucket Neighbors is extended. Come and bring your friends.

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AS SOON as the preliminary listing and numbering can be completed and the necessary funds are available, it is proposed to publish a catalogue of our exhibits to be sold at the Museum for those who care to have it. Meantime this brief mention of some of the more notable items in the collection is offered for free distribution to our patrons as a souvenir and reminder of their visit.

By no means the least important exhibit is the building itself, one of the few surviving structures connected with Nantucket's whaling days. Built in 1847 as a sperm candle manufactory, and long used for that purpose and as a warehouse and offices for shipping firms, it is especially fitting that such a relic of our maritime period should house this memorial to the whalem.

THE STREET FLOOR

Entering the Museum from the street, at the left on the first floor is the "Ship Room." Here will be found paintings, etchings, prints, lithographs and photographs of ships. In a large glass case is our collection of what was locally known as "Scrimshont" work, more properly called "Scrimshaw," the name given to the fancy work in ivory, bone, wood and other materials made by the sailors in their spare time at sea. It is claimed that this is the only strictly indigenous American folk art. It includes carving, etching and inlaying on sperm whales' teeth and bone; also work made from the black whalebone from the jaw of the right whale. There are hundreds of small articles, both useful and ornamental, fabricated with infinite skill and patience in the long hours "off watch" from such materials as were available. When we realize that practically the only tools employed were a jackknife, a small saw, a file and an awl or bodkin, with black, red and blue India inks for coloring, some of the specimens are really remarkable for their artistic conception and execution. A collection of nearly one hundred whale ivory and whalebone canes, and a display frame of swing panels, showing photographs of whaling scenes and old whalem are interesting features.

Across the hall at the right of the entrance are old maps of the island and the town. A public telephone booth for the convenience of visitors has been installed here. Postcards, books and other souvenirs are on sale.

UP STAIRS

Ascending the short flight of stairs to the main floor of the building, a broad corridor leads through to "Sanderson Hall," named in honor of the donor of many of the articles exhibited therein.

On the walls of the corridor are rare old whaling lithographs, prints and paintings, and a show case containing old nautical instruments used by the whalem.

On the left of the corridor is the "Captain's Room," on the walls of which are hung oil portraits of many of the old-time whaling captains of Nantucket's "palmy days" when this was the leading whaling port of the world. Sailors' sea-chests and other items of interest are shown in this room.

On the right of the corridor is the "South Sea Room," containing a rare and interesting collection of weapons, implements, models, masks and ceremonial articles

brought by the whalers from the Pacific islands in the old days. Many of these things were acquired from the natives a hundred years or more ago, before they had learned to cheapen and commercialize their arts to meet the demand from collectors of such curios, and some of them could not be replaced or duplicated today at any price. A few whalers' log-books are shown in a case in this room.

Entering the main exhibition hall, the first conspicuous object to catch the eye is the model of the "Camels," an ingenious contrivance used to lift the whaleships, often drawing when loaded fifteen feet or more, over the bar at the entrance to the harbor, where the average depth of water was only from seven to nine feet.

Beyond this is the genuine old-time whaleboat, veteran of several voyages, completely re-rigged and fully equipped, ready to lower away in pursuit of Leviathan on the call from the masthead of "there she blows!"

On the right side of the hall is the famous sperm whale's jaw, complete with all the teeth, believed to be one of the largest and most perfect specimens to be seen on exhibition anywhere in the world. It is nearly 17 feet long, weighs over 800 lbs., and was taken from a sperm whale measuring 87 feet over all, which yielded 110 bbls. of oil. Other smaller jaws and slabs of whalebone from the jaw of the right whale and many interesting specimens of marine biology are also to be seen in this room.

The "deck-chaser," type of steering wheel, if not peculiar to, at least a favorite with the whaleships, together with the binnacle, compass and ship's bell, old-style and modern "patent" logs, etc., occupy a prominent position on this side of the room. Two "gamming chairs" of different types, used to hoist the captain's wife or women guests aboardship, are always of interest to lady visitors.

On the opposite side of the hall are the brick try-works, an exact replica of those on a whaleship, built around two of the great 150-gallon iron try-pots which had made voyages "round the Horn" before finding their final resting place here. The bailers, skimmers, blubber-forks, "rousing pole," cresset, or "bug light," and other implements used in trying out the blubber, are shown, as well as specimens of genuine "whale-scrap," fed to the fires after the oil has been extracted to keep the pots boiling, and the cooler, deckpot, funnel and casks to be filled are in their proper place.

One of the several old beam spermaceti presses formerly in the building, and actually used right where it stands today to press the oil from the spermaceti, preparatory to the moulding of candles, has been left in place, with the candle moulds and implements used in candle-making alongside.

Near this are the "mincing horse," where the blubber was sliced into "bible-leaves" ready for the pots, and all the various gauges, testers, "oil thieves," etc., used in the refining processes, as well as samples of the different kinds and grades of oil and spermaceti, may be seen here.

Around the sides of the room and on the walls are shown hundreds of harpoons, including most if not all of the many types of both hand and gun "irons" known to have been used from the earliest days down to the present. An exhibit of special interest shows the evolution or development of the whaling harpoon from the primitive forms through various experimental stages to the very latest perfected types. Then

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N. H. A. Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Nantucket Historical Association will be held in the Old North Vestry, in the rear of the North Congregational Church, next Tuesday, July 31st, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

This is the fortieth anniversary of the founding and incorporation of the Association, and a program of special interest is in preparation to follow the business meeting.

Miss Mary E. Starbuck, one of the founders and early workers in, and long secretary of the Association, will give a brief history of its beginnings and of the early struggles of the pioneers for recognition and support.

The president will tell of a recent visit to New Garden, North Carolina, where so many Nantucket Quakers settled during the Revolutionary period and where many of their descendants still live.

The winner of the first prize in the annual competition open to pupils of the Nantucket schools will, in accordance with the usual custom, read the prize-winning essay, and there will be other features of interest.

The meeting is open to the public, and all who are interested are cordially invited. A special invitation to the Nantucket Neighbors is extended. Come and bring your friends.

*Nantucket Historical Association
Annual Meeting and Election of Officers
OLD NORTH VESTRY
Tuesday, July 30, 1935
AT 3 P.M.*

Open to the Public. Everyone Invited. Come and Bring Your Friends.

*2 inches. Triple Column
July 20 and 27*

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSO.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

Old North Vestry. Tuesday, July 30, at 3 p. m.

Open to the public. Everybody invited. Come and bring your friends.

Was Nantucket Ever Wooded?

The Nantucket Historical Association has frequently been asked the above question. Authorities disagree, but so many writers have asserted that the early settlers cut down the "forests", and so many of the older houses are said to have been built of native timber, that the time seems to have arrived for an expert opinion. So, at the Annual Meeting of the Association, which will be held at the Old North Meeting House at three o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday next, July 30th, the evidence available pro and con will be discussed by one who has given considerable study to the question and should know whereof he speaks.

Another interesting feature of the program will be an advance hearing of a chapter from a soon-forthcoming new book by one of the island's popular authors.

The prizes for the best essays on Nantucket subjects, submitted by pupils of the local schools, will be awarded, and the one considered worthy of the first prize, will be read by the winner.

Another collection of old Nantucket local words, expressions and idioms from a recently discovered source will be presented, and many of the terms quoted will be recognized by those who recall the old days.

Other interesting features are in preparation. The meeting is open to the public, and all who are interested are cordially invited to attend.

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Nantucket's Old Mill Has Cosmopolitan Visitors.

The fame of Nantucket's Old Mill should spread to the ends of the earth if its visitors continue to be as cosmopolitan a group as they have been so far this summer. On the register for 1934, which already has nearly five hundred signatures, one can find the names of people from twenty-six states as well as people from Austria, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, the Philippines, and the Canal Zone.

The foreign visitors are especially delighted to find one of the very old American windmills which is still in working condition, and they enjoy comparing its many features with those of the mills they have seen in their own countries. The features which seem to excite the most interest are the observatory-like top, the compound lever device for separating the mill stones, and the huge brake.

In connection with this first feature, most of the Europeans have commented on the fact that the mills of their native countries are generally pivoted or set on wheels at the base, so that the whole structure rather than just the top must be turned to face the vanes into the wind.

Many visitors are curious to know whether the size of the corn meal may be varied and are therefore very much interested in the ingenious mechanism which makes this possible. The triple combination of levers which adjusts the distance between the millstones probably gives a mechanical advantage of about fifty to one, for a very small amount of pressure on the hand lever controlling the device is sufficient to raise the upper millstone.

The giant brake is a never failing source of interest to all visitors and everyone marvels at its clever design. Such a controlling device is of course absolutely necessary as otherwise the huge propeller might easily get out of control and do tremendous damage. It works like an automobile brake and had to be so carefully constructed to oppose the great momentum gathered by the ponderous vanes, the main shaft, and the main driving wheel.

It is a source of great satisfaction to the Nantucket Historical Association, which has spent so much money repairing the Old Mill, that so many people are visiting the famous landmark this summer. All the visitors agree that it is one of New England's outstanding historical exhibits and that Nantucket is entitled to be proud of it. In the words of one young visitor, "An examination of the Mill certainly has given me more respect for my ancestors," the general attitude of all who inspect it may be summarized.

Nantucket Historical Association Annual Meeting.

The Nantucket Historical Society held its fortieth annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon, July 31st. As in the past few years, the meeting was conducted in the Old North Vestry, where a group of islanders and interested summer residents were on hand to witness the proceedings.

William F. Macy, President of the Society, presided, and opened the meeting with his customary greeting. The business session consisted of the reading of reports by Mrs. Catherine Ray Eger, Secretary; William F. Codd, Treasurer, and Mrs. Nancy S. Adams, Curator of the Fair Street historical rooms and Meeting House. All reports were accepted as read and are to be published in the Society's booklet on the annual meeting.

Alfred F. Shurrocks, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following nominations for officers during the ensuing year, and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the same:

President—William F. Macy.
Vice-Presidents—Millard F. Freeborn, Dr. Charles E. Congdon, Fred V. Fuller, G. Lister Carlisle, Mrs. Irving Elting, Thomas Giffin.

Secretary—Mrs. Catherine R. Eger.
Treasurer—Robert Congdon.

Curator and Librarian—Mrs. Walton H. Adams.

Councillors—Mrs. Annie Alden Folger, Mrs. Peter M. Hussey, Bassett Jones, Kenneth L. Taylor, Charles P. Kimball, Miss Olive Allen, Mrs. H. Hollis Bennett, Huntley D. Taylor.

President Macy stated that he had no lengthy address for the meeting as he intended reading an article on his visit to North Carolina this spring. He announced regretfully that the financial condition of the Society was still the subject of some concern.

"But our courage is still good," he commented, "and if, as they say, it is a good sign for a society of our type to be hard up—that is, going ahead too fast—it is a good thing that we have been biting off more than we can masticate immediately. Many other societies on the mainland have had to draw upon their permanent fund, and thus far we have been able to steer clear of this danger. The museum field in general is in serious difficulties, but we must carry on. What would be of great assistance to us would be a larger number of sustaining members. At present we have only eighteen, as compared to more than a thousand annual members. The sustaining membership fee is \$5 a year.

"As for our buildings and exhibits: The Whaling Museum has been holding its own and proving a very valuable asset to the community as well as the Society. The Oldest House is paying its way and the Old Mill, as we shall subsequently hear, is going to be another asset. The Fair Street building, however, is not doing as well as was expected. While we realized the Whaling Museum would draw the

attendance somewhat, we hoped that the historical rooms would hold its own. Perhaps a little campaign by our members will help restore the drop in attendance."

Mrs. Ackerman, chairman of the Old Mill committee, reported on the splendid success of this committee. Mrs. Ackerman told of the committee's discovery that the Old Mill was badly in need of repair. She consulted Thomas Giffin, a well-known island contractor; Bassett Jones, an engineer; and her husband, Frederick Ackerman, who is an architect. All agreed that the Mill must be immediately repaired—that the pressure of the wind on the vanes was terrific, that the shaft and timbers of the top were dangerously rotted, and that the structure might not last the winter.

Enough money was pledged for the work, and under the direction of Mr. Giffin the work was accomplished. It was a complete success, and the Mill is now grinding corn, just as it did in 1746, the date of its erection. The sight of the turning vanes has brought many visitors and to date nearly 500 paid admissions has been recorded.

Whitman Pearson, custodian of the structure, also reported briefly on the success of the Old Mill this year. "It is said," he remarked with a smile, "that the corn I ground is so far ahead of the commercial product that there is no comparison."

Clinton Macy, youthful custodian of the Oldest House, and said to be the youngest custodian in the country, read a poem entitled "To Her"—written by him in memory of his aunt, Sarah Lucretia Macy, custodian of the Oldest House from 1923 to 1933, and who died this spring. The lines were full of feeling and splendidly rendered.

In announcing the results of the annual prize essay award, Mr. Macy stated that this was an "off year" as far as the high school students' efforts were concerned, there being only 11 essays submitted and these represented the Freshman and Sophomore classes, neither a Junior nor a Senior among the contestants. The prize was awarded to a Freshman—Miss Ethel Gardner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison G. Gardner, and a lineal descendant of one of the first settlers on the island—Richard Gardner.

Miss Gardner then received her award from William F. Codd, amid hearty applause. She read her essay to the gathering in a very pleasing manner. The title of her paper was "The Nantucket Indians."

continued to absorb it. I find it most inspiring. The native craftsmen's exhibit, which I organized last year, is a result of my love for Nantucket. Now I wish to present this bit of my own craftsmanship to the Historical Association."

Miss Annie Alden Folger was asked to say a few words in regard to certain important matters. Miss Folger stated that during all the years she has been collecting antiques it has become more and more apparent that many valuable Nantucket antiques and heirlooms are "going round Brant Point." These are not ordinary pieces but things of historic importance that should be in the possession of the Historical Association.

She then held aloft the spy-glass belonging to the late Capt. Walter N. Chase, one of the island's greatest heroes of the life-saving service. The glass, said Miss Folger, was being offered for eight dollars, and she hoped that someone would purchase it for the Historical Society.

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

1894---1934

We are forty years old this summer. Still doing business at the old stand, with three new stands added since we started. These last few years have been the hardest of all, but we are hoping the worst is over and that better times are ahead.

In line with our policy of saving wherever we can, we are combining this year the Annual Meeting announcement with our usual message which goes with the due bills to annual members. It costs us around fifty dollars for printing and postage every time we communicate with our members, so please save this circular or make note of the date, hour and place of our Annual Meeting, as the usual July announcement will be omitted.

Date: Tuesday, July 31. Time: 3.00 p. m. Place: Old North Vestry

We hope to make our fortieth anniversary meeting of special interest. One of our pioneer members most closely identified with our early beginnings will present a brief history of those days, of the difficulties and obstacles our founders had to overcome, and the later struggle to carry on. We are all proud of the great achievements of our forty years, equalled, we believe, by few, if any, similar societies in towns of our size, and the contrast between those first years and these later ones should prove of interest.

The president will give a brief account of his recent visit to New Garden, North Carolina, and the surrounding settlements, to which so many of our Nantucket Quakers migrated in the 1770s and 80s.

The prize essay contest by pupils of our schools is, we think, well launched, and we hope for some worthy contributions from the young folks who must carry on our work in the future.

Other interesting features are in prospect for the hour following the business meeting and election of officers. Be sure and come and bring your friends. The meeting is open to the public.

Please mail dues as promptly as possible, as WE NEED THE MONEY! It is hard to make ends meet on our present income, but we count on your loyal support, which has never failed us yet. Try and get us a new member or two. Those extra dollars are a great help in balancing our budget, and if any annual members feel they can afford to change to the sustaining class at \$5.00 a year, every one helps. Let's try and bring the number up to at least a hundred this year.

Contributions and donations are, of course, always welcome, and may we suggest once more that a codicil added to your will, making the Nantucket Historical Association a beneficiary for any amount, however small, will help to increase our permanent endowment fund, the income of which has been much reduced in recent years, due to the lower interest rates now prevailing.

Extensive repairs to our nearly-two-hundred-year-old wind-mill, one of our cherished exhibits, were found to be necessary this year. Having no funds in hand available for this purpose, some members of our Council agreed to advance the amount required, taking the notes of the Association. It is hoped that when the repairs are completed, we shall again be able to run the mill and grind corn as of old. This should increase our revenue from admissions at the mill and make it a paying asset instead of a liability, as it has proved to be in recent years.

This will probably be our only message to our members this year except the Annual Report in the fall, so we urge you to give it careful and earnest consideration and to tell the story to others who may be interested.

With greetings and best wishes to all,

Cordially yours,

THE COUNCIL.

William F. Macy, President.
Catherine R. Eger, Secretary.
William F. Codd, Treasurer.

August 20, 1934.

Nantucket Island Official Weekly Guide — "THIS WEEK IN NANTUCKET"

"CHARLOTTE'S COLUMN"

First of all this week I would like to tell you a little about the interesting places maintained by the Nantucket Historical Association which will help you greatly to appreciate historical Nantucket.

The Whaling Museum was built in 1847 as a sperm candle manufactory. The building, being very old, is one of the few surviving structures connected with Nantucket's whaling days. This museum is a fitting memorial to those grand whaling days Nantucket is famous for, and to the even grander men who lived and died during that period. May their memory never be forgotten. We who owe so much to these men who made Nantucket what it is today to a great extent, who gave us the mansions we have such admiration for on upper Main Street, and who gave Nantucket the indefinable charm which is often termed "quaintness," should never let their memory perish. This museum will keep fresh in our minds the grandeur of those whaling days, and the nobleness and unselfishness the people who lived here at that time were endowed with.

The Quaker Meeting House on Fair Street is the last of the old Quaker Meeting Houses, and something worth seeing—something very much worth seeing. The Meeting House is very plain, and unimposing, but there is a certain something about the place which makes you feel very insignificant beside it. Connected to this is the building in which the general historical collections and the genealogical library are housed. The collections to be seen here are very fine, and very complete. Believe me when I say that to appreciate our wonderful Island you must visit these exhibits.

The Association is supported entirely by membership dues, admission fees to the exhibits, and voluntary contributions. Anyone who is interested may join the Association. The dues are one dollar a year, and members are admitted free at any time to any of these exhibits.

Oh, if I could only tell you as I'd like to just how much these historical collections are worth, the value of them is inestimable. If I could only stir you to such a degree that you would sit right down and make out a generous check that would help to insure the continuance of these museums, but, alas, I am not capable of stirring speeches. My most simple and sincere wish, then, is that this humble article of mine will make evident to you my utter earnestness.

The Nantucket Whaling Museum on Broad Street houses innumerable interesting relics of old Nantucket whaling days. The Old Quaker Meeting House, with an adjoining Historical Museum, is located on Fair Street. The Oldest House on the Island, built in 1686 stands on the brow of Sunset

Hill and is known as the Jethro Coffin House. The Old Mill, built in 1746 for grinding corn is one of the best known historical points of interest. All these historically interesting buildings are maintained by the Nantucket Historical Association.

Nantucket Island Official Weekly Guide — "THIS WEEK IN NANTUCKET"

The Nantucket Historical Association

Extends a Cordial Invitation to

TOURISTS and VISITORS

To Inspect Its Various Exhibits



The Whaling Museum, Broad St., head of Steamboat Wharf
Historical Collections and Quaker Meeting House, Fair St.

The Horseshoe House (1686) Sunset Hill, off West Centre St.

The Old Mill (1746) Mill Hill, off Pleasant Street

Open Week Days 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Whaling Museum open Sundays 2 to 6 P. M.

Admission to Each, 25 Cents

Except the Mill, Admission to Which is 15 Cents

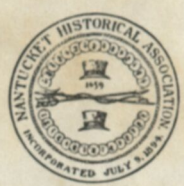
Membership in the Association Costs Only One Dollar a Year

Members Admitted Free to Any of the Exhibits at Any Time

**To Understand and Appreciate Nantucket Be Sure and See
These Exhibits**

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM F. MACY
SECRETARY, MRS. OSCAR B. EGER
TREASURER, ROBERT D. CONGDON
CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN, MRS. WALTON H. ADAMS



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM
FAIR STREET
OLD MILL, MILL HILL
OLDEST HOUSE, SUNSET HILL
WHALING MUSEUM, BROAD STREET

Nantucket, Mass., *Nov.* 19*34*

Dear Friend and Fellow-member:

During these depression years we have not been dropping from our rolls those members who are in arrears on annual dues. We know that many who want to hold their membership have had to economize, and we have hoped they would pay up when times were better and stay with us. Some no doubt have simply overlooked it or postponed payment. Perhaps you are one of those.

We would not appeal to you now if we did not really need the money to meet our obligations. For we have had our troubles, too, with our income practically cut in half, and in spite of the strictest economy we have not been able to cut our expenses proportionately.

We know you will agree with us that our work is too important and too valuable to our community and to posterity to be given up or seriously curtailed, but if we are to carry on we need the support and cooperation of all our members.

We enclose a memorandum of your account. If not correct, please advise us. If you feel that you cannot continue your membership, please let us know, but we hope you will stay with us.

This is not to be taken as a "dun", only a friendly request to help us out if you can. If not convenient for you to pay in full, won't you please send us at least one year's dues, and we will keep you on the list, but if you CAN pay in full now, we should greatly appreciate it.

Please let us hear from you anyway, will you?

Yours for Old Nantucket and the N. H. A.,

THE COUNCIL.

Robert D. Congdon, Treasurer,
5 Orange St., Nantucket, Mass.

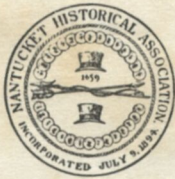
June, 1935.

N. H. A.

June 28-29-30- 1935
Massachusetts Press Association
ADMIT TO ALL EXHIBITS
Compliments of
Nantucket Historical Association

NANTUCKET HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM F. MACY
SECRETARY, MRS. OSCAR B. EGER
TREASURER, ROBERT D. CONGDON
CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN, MRS. WALTON H. ADAMS



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE AND HISTORICAL MUSEUM
FAIR STREET
OLD MILL, MILL HILL
OLDEST HOUSE, SUNSET HILL
WHALING MUSEUM, BROAD STREET

Nantucket, Mass.

1934

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Please let us hear from you anyway, will you?

Yours for Old Nantucket and the N. H. A.,

THE COUNCIL.

Robert D. Congdon, Treasurer,
5 Orange St., Nantucket, Mass.

N. H. A. FORTY-FIRST YEAR

Another year has rolled around, and we start our fifth decade with high hopes of eventually pulling out of the w. k. Depression, but still cramped and handicapped financially in carrying on our various activities.

Our budget is still a problem. We are furnishing regular employment to eight people for several months in the year, and occasional work to many others in repairs, painting, etc., to our several buildings, and all this "costs money." Each year we anticipate a small surplus of income over our fixed charges and overhead, but some new emergency always seems to arise and we are again faced with a deficit.

We do not like to bore you every year with a hard luck story, but we are moved to impress upon you once more the importance of prompt payment of your annual dues, and to ask for your further co-operation in helping us to get more new members and in any other way you can.

If you can afford it and are willing to help us to that extent, why not become a sustaining member at five dollars a year? A few more of these will go far to solve our problem.

If you are in arrears and cannot conveniently pay up in full just now, won't you please send us what you can on account and let us keep you on the rolls? We are still reluctant to drop any member for non-payment of dues, and we have been very lenient in this respect during these lean years, but each member costs us, for printing (including the Annual Report of Proceedings), postage, etc., over thirty cents of the dollar we receive, so if you feel that you simply cannot continue with us, we will greatly appreciate it if you will write us frankly and say so, saving that expense.

But we hope you will stick and stay by the ship, seeing us through till better days, which we believe are now in the offing.

Yours to Carry On,

THE COUNCIL.

To save again the extra expense of a second notice within a few weeks, we take this opportunity of announcing the date and hour of our

ANNUAL MEETING

Tuesday, July 30, 1935
OLD NORTH VESTRY

At Three O'clock in the Afternoon

We hope to present another interesting miscellaneous program following the business meeting, annual reports and election of officers, and we urge every member who expects to be on the Island on that day to make note of the date and attend if possible.

This is the one occasion in the year when we get together, so please don't miss it. Reminders, with further particulars, will be given in *The Inquirer and Mirror*, as the date approaches.

And remember that any one is welcome at this meeting, so please pass along a cordial invitation to your friends, whether members or not, and urge them to come. Let's break the record for attendance.

We would greatly appreciate it if members who have a copy of our "Proceedings" for the year 1922 which they can spare will kindly send it to us, as our supply is exhausted and we frequently have orders for back numbers. Thank you.

June 28-29-30-1935
Massachusetts Press Association

ADMIT TO ALL EXHIBITS

Compliments of

Nantucket Historical Association

Washington Post Feb 1 '35 WAS

Thar She Blows! Ride Ol' Nantucket Sleigh!

Moby Dick Yanked the Pursuing Boat Out of Its Paint.

In a heavy sea some miles off the Isle of Nantucket in the early years of the last century, a boatload of whalers were being taken for a "Nantucket sleigh ride."

That's what the old whalers called the situation that often arose when a harpooned whale fled mightily over the bounding main, dragging a whaleboat behind him.

On this particular occasion, several of the whalers noticed as they sped off on their involuntary roller-coaster ride that there was an empty whaleboat exactly like their own following them. But they were going unusually fast and soon outdistanced the empty boat, although not too far to note that it collapsed instantly when it was caught by a sidewiping wave.

What Actually Happened.

Later they figured it out. What had happened was this: Their own boat had been jerked away so fast by the fleeing whale that it had pulled the boat completely out from under its own coat of paint and what they had believed to be the following boat was merely the replica formed by the coat of paint standing in the ocean where they had left it.

At least, that's what they said, according to William F. Macy, president of the Nantucket Historical Association, and lifelong Nantucketer. As Mr. Macy says, whether the old whalers were reliable or not, they made mighty good listening.

Mr. Macy is one of the few living links with Nantucket's historic past, for as a very small boy he accompanied his father in 1871 on a visit aboard the barque, Amy, one of the last of the whalers which still docked on the Massachusetts isle in the final declining days of the industry. He remembers yet that his father's eyes were tear-dimmed as the two trod the oil-soaked decks of the aged barque.

"You see," said Mr. Macy, who is staying at the Occidental Hotel during his Washington visit, "from 1660 until 1840, the whaling industry centered in Nantucket, where the population went as high as 10,000 during the best days. Then the industry declined until 1871, when it gave up the ghost, as the whalers ran out.

Deep-Sea Captains.

"Now the permanent population is but 4,000, although since Nantucket has become a great summer resort as many as from 15,000 to 20,000 people stay there during the summers."

Today is many days away from the time in Mr. Macy's childhood when Nantucket's Orange street held the homes of 132 sea captains.

"And none of them were coast-craft-captains, either," said Mr. Macy. "Deep-sea captains, every one."



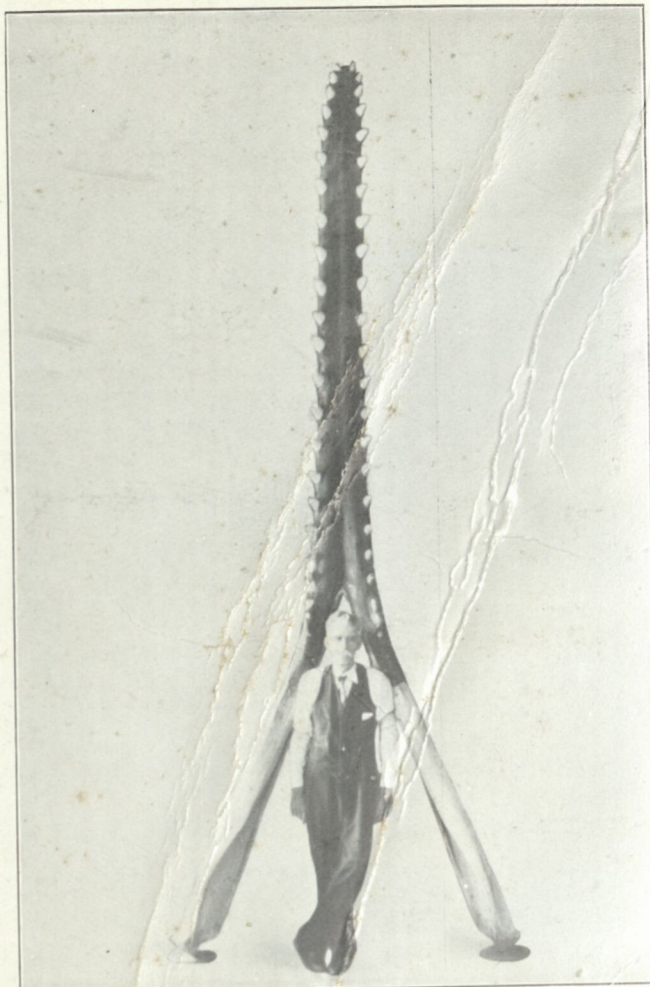
Post Staff Photo.

WILLIAM F. MACY.

The only thing that really riles Mr. Macy these days, he explains, is to be introduced to an audience as a speaker who will discuss Cape Cod and the whaling days.

"They'd better smile when they associate me with Cape Cod," said Mr. Macy, every fiber of his loyal Nantucket soul outraged. "You know what we call Cape-Coddors? We call them 'coofs'."

And a coof, we find, is an uncouth country lout, although the term is now used for nearly anyone who does not actually hail from Nantucket.



NANTUCKET WHALING MUSEUM
SPERM WHALE'S JAW, 17 FT. LONG

Nantucket Island Official Weekly Guide—"THIS WEEK IN NANTUCKET" "CHARLOTTE'S COLUMN"

I'll wager there are very few of you who can honestly say you have. Little tours of inspection you've made yourselves from time to time enlightened you but little a thorough tour of the Island with an experienced guide will prove.

There are numerous historical points of interest you really should visit to get into the spirit of this lovely old-world, old-fashioned, new-fashioned Island, Nantucket.

The Nantucket Whaling Museum on Broad Street houses innumerable interesting

relics of old Nantucket Whaling days. The Old Quaker Meeting House, with an adjoining Historical Museum, is located on Fair Street. The Oldest House on the Island, built in 1686 stands on the brow of Sunset Hill and is known as the Jethro Coffin House. The Old Mill, built in 1746 for grinding corn is one of the best known historical points of interest. All these historically interesting buildings are maintained by the Nantucket Historical Association.

July 22
1935

*Mass Press Assoc. Conference
June, 1935*

THE MANCHESTER CRICKET

Week End Visit To Old Nantucket

The week end of June 29, July 1, will long remain in the minds of the Massachusetts Press Association and their guests as one of the brightest oases in their lives, marking the date of their annual outing which took a seaward turn this year instead of mountainward, the party numbering 67 journeying by automobile to Woods Hole, a most delightful ride in itself, passing through the well kept villages of Cape Cod and over the famous new bridge spanning the Cape Cod canal at Bourne, which in itself is a sight well worth a trip to the cape. At Woods Hole we part company with our autos for we are to visit a land where one may well part with his favorite sport for awhile and return to the "Horse and Buggy" age for awhile and that to, while a novel experience is not an altogether unpleasant one.

Autos are parked at a garage in close proximity to the steamboat pier and then comes one of the fine steamships of the Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket steamboat Co. and we are off for a delightful three hour sail across Marthas Vineyard sound, stopping at Edgartown with its great summer colony of fine summer homes, a little while on the open sea and then Nantucket comes into view and all too soon, the ship is moored at her dock and the passengers debark, objects of interest to the natives who always gather to greet the strangers as one of the big events of the daily happenings.

There is a fleet of autos and buses to whisk you away to your hotel which perhaps you didn't expect to find for Nantucket fought bitterly for years the advent of the auto in their sacred precincts but the modernists at last won out, but even today there are plenty who are willing to admit it was a mistake and that the primitive ways of transportation would have much better conserved the rare attractiveness of old Nantucket which has such an appeal to lovers of the simple life.

We were registered at the Ocean Hotel for our three days stay where mine host McLeod did everything possible to make our stay enjoyable including a finely set up banquet Saturday evening followed by a dance until midnight. I should say it was worth ones while to make a visit to Nantucket if for nothing more than to see the beautiful paintings that completely encircle the walls of the large dining room depicting many of the

I made a discovery here of especial personal interest being none less than the Marshall coat of arms, magnificently painted on a porcelaine placque about 12 or 14 inches in diameter, the first of this family I had ever seen. Contrary to my impressions I should judge the Marshalls sprang from a very war like people as the coat of arms bears about every kind of a fighting device that could be used in feudal times; never the less it is the handsomest coat of arms I have ever seen.

Perhaps about the most interesting place in town is the Whaling museum which occupies a large building known as the candle house, and originally used for the manufacture of spermaceti candles, the original mammoth, cumbersome machine forming one of the exhibits. It would take hours to examine all the exhibits which shows in every detail how the whales were captured, the cutting up and trying out of the blubber, the uses put to the several species, the implements used and a trying out outfit of two 150 gallon iron try pots, set up just as it is on board the whalers.

Of course the Historical house must not be missed, its two stories and basement filled to repletion with relics of the glorious past such as few towns in this country have enjoyed.

No one who visits Nantucket thinks of going home without taking the 40 mile ride about the Island which can be done in complete comfort by Terry's bus line and private cars at a very reasonable cost. On this ride we passed the old Quaker burying ground where repose the bodies of more than 5000 quakers although not more than a hundred headstones can be seen. The old quakers were so circumspect that they would not descend to such worldliness as to have a head stone to mark their last resting place. There was a large colony on the island at one time having been driven from their homes on the main land by religious persecution. Their old meeting house is still preserved as an adjunct to the Congregational church, which is also indicative of their simplicity.

Soon after leaving the village precincts the way leads over the wild moor lands where wild game is plentiful, deer, pheasants, rabbits and quail, and in the fall it is a huntsman's paradise for shooting wild geese and ducks. The shores of a large fresh water pond is lined with hundreds of blue heron which stand on one leg with head poised gazing intently into the depths in the hope of seeing a passing minnow. The curious thing about them is that they are spaced out about twenty feet apart as regularly as though the distance had been measured off with a tape line.

"The oldest house," is visited on the way to Sciosconset with its huge

L. W. THOMPSON

17 FRANCES STREET

WOBURN, MASS.

WOBURN DAILY TIMES

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1935

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After this walk you will be ready the next few days for several pilgrimages of from two to three hours each. Then you will know Nantucket as the old whaling town looked when the captains of whaling vessels and their crews sailed the ocean far from home while wives and loved ones kept vigil and at the proper time watched for hours and days from the house tops, waiting for the return of the white sails that marked the end of possibly a two years' voyage.

Nantucket is about fourteen miles long and four miles wide. It is three hours' ride on the boat from the mainland and the ancestry of its people dates back long before the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth Rock. Many of the houses are 250 years old and, strange as it may seem, they have value ranging up in the thousands of dollars, just because the shingles are weather beaten and black and the roof has a chimney six feet square the way out for great fireplaces that are a part of every domicile.

The Captain's Walk is built around the chimneys and reached by a trap-door from the attic. It is a platform, fenced in.

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That the town was prosperous years ago is very plain to the visitors. The substantial size of the homes, the style of architecture, and the great number of these homes, all betoken an age of prosperity. But with the passing of

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Ascending the short flight of stairs to the main floor of the building, a broad corridor leads through to "Sanderson Hall," named in honor of the donor of many of the articles exhibited therein.

On the walls of the corridor are rare old whaling lithographs, prints and paintings, and a show case containing old nautical instruments used by the whalers.

On the left of the corridor is the "Captain's Room," on the walls of which are hung oil portraits of many of the old-time whaling captains of Nantucket's "palmy days" when this was the leading whaling port of the world. Sailors' sea-chests and other items of interest are shown in this room.

On the right of the corridor is the "South Sea Room," containing a rare and interesting collection of weapons, implements, models, masks and ceremonial articles brought by the whalers from the Pacific Islands in the old days. Many of these things were acquired from the natives a hundred years or more ago, before they had learned to cheapen and commercialize their arts to meet the demand from collectors of such curios, and some of them could not be replaced or duplicated today at any price. A few whalers' log-books are shown in a case in this room.

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Climbing the Ridgpole of Nantucket

Ye Ed Forsakes Mountain Peaks for Sand Dunes and Finds Much to See at Sea In Island Town Where Church Bell Ding-Dongs 52 Times Three Times a Day... Where Widows Watch from House-tops for Husbands... Where It's Only 3000 Miles Straight Across to Spain... Where Ladies' Underwear Shop Is Called "Venture Inn"... Where Biggest Newspaper Is Printed In One of Smallest Towns... Where One Man's Vocation Once Was Sitting Up Guarding Nervous Wives and Old Maids... Where It's Never Hot and—Oh, Well, If You're Not Interested Yet, Just "Skip It."

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No. You come suddenly to a corner or get half-way down a street and meet another driver.

Nobody says, "You big, clumsy So-and-So, where in th' this-and-that did YOU learn to drive!" Both drivers smile, nod, back up, flick somebody's front porch or doorstep off the fender and go along.

Not once did we hear any driver cuss another or show the slightest annoyance.

Our pleas, tears and ridicule having failed, regarding the lights at Main and Water sts, we invite the Wakefield Selectmen to inspect traffic conditions on Nantucket.

In spite of all this, there isn't a traffic light on the island and accidents are so rare that they're news for the Inquirer and Mirror—which brings us to our good friend, Harry Turner.

Harry publishes the largest paper in the United States, believe it or not, and keeps it that size as an adv. for Quaint Nantucket. If your wife is making one of those bed-spread gadgets tell her to quit and we'll get her a copy of the Inquirer and Mirror.

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DAILY

the story goes, or when they stick together. It started with a red front. That was quite out of harmony with the 'Sconset color scheme, and they said so. A succession of managers and higher-ups declared, however, that red was the standard "front" and red it would be. "All right," said the 'Sconseters, "we can't make you change it, but we don't have to" got the biggest lobster salad.

G. E. C.

("R. E. Porter," to you)

of Tax, 1933
5206, opposite page 282, Bal.
try of Deeds in Record Book
Middlesex So. District Regis-
on a plan recorded with
being Lots B and C as shown
westerly side of Vernon st.
sq. ft. of land on the north-
Dycyan, Joseph. About 8,333
12, Tax, 1933
Deeds in Plan Book 372, Plan
sex So. District Registry of
plan recorded with Middle-
being Lot 44 as shown on a
of Court st and Eastern ave.
sq. ft. of land at the corner
Dugan, Mary M. About 8,814

Sewer Assessment, 1933
43, Sidewalk Assessment, 1933
Deeds in Plan Book 82, Plan
sex So. District Registry of
a plan recorded with Middle-
rd, being Lot 48 as shown on
of Morgan ave and Renwick
sq. ft. of land at the corner
Drake, Rosannah. About 8,264
field, Bal. of Tax, 1933
Plans of the Town of Wake-
on Plat 33 of the Assessors'
wood, being a part of Lot 96
or formerly of Harry Hay-
Ward, easterly by land now
or formerly of Rosina B.
Ward, northerly by land now
or formerly of Rosina B.
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Daily Item
Wakefield

Mass

July 3, 1935

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That the town was prosperous years ago is very plain to the visitors. The substantial size of the homes, the style of architecture, and the great number of these homes, all betoken an age of prosperity. But with the passing of the whaling industry fifty years ago, Nantucket had its reverses—its own depression. Then came the revival and for the past twenty-five years Nantucket stands out as first page news as vacation resort. It is a combination of Marblehead, Plymouth and all the old coast cities—but withal it is different.

THE WHALING MUSEUM

The Whaling Museum, maintained by the Nantucket Historical Society, tells the story of the early fishermen and their quest for a livelihood. Captain Grant, the last survivor of the old sea captains, is in charge of the Museum. He makes your visit one of great pleasure every minute.

The building itself, is one of the few surviving structures connected with Nantucket's whaling days. Built in 1847 as a sperm candle manufactory, and long used for that purpose and as a warehouse and offices for shipping firms, it is especially fitting that such a relic of our maritime period should house this memorial to the whalers.

Entering the Museum from the street, at the left on the first floor is the "Ship Room." Here will be found paintings, etchings, prints, lithographs and photographs of ships. In a large glass case is our collection of what was locally known as "Scrimshaw," more properly called "Scrimshaw," the name given to the fancy work in ivory, bone, wood and other materials made by the sailors in their spare time at sea. It is claimed that this is the only strictly indigenous American folk art. It includes carving, etching and inlaying on sperm whales' teeth and bone; also work made from the black whalebone from the jaw of the right whale.

There are hundreds of small articles both useful and ornamental, fabricated with infinite skill and patience in the long hours "off watch" from such materials as were available. When we realize that practically the only tools employed were a jackknife, a small saw, a file and an awl or bodkin, with black, red and blue India inks for coloring, some of the specimens are really remarkable for their artistic conception and execution. A collection of nearly one hundred whale ivory and whale bone canes, and a display frame of swing panels, showing photographs of whaling scenes and old whalers are interesting features.

Across the hall at the right of the entrance are old maps of the island and the town. A public telephone

booth for the convenience of visitors has been installed here.

Ascending the short flight of stairs to the main floor of the building, a broad corridor leads through to "Sanderson Hall," named in honor of the donor of many of the articles exhibited therein.

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The "deck-chaser," type of steering wheel, if not peculiar to, at least a favorite with the whaleships, together with the binnacle, compass and ship's bell, old-style and modern "patent" logs, etc., occupy a prominent position on this side of the room. Two "gamming chairs" of different types, used to hoist the captain's wife or women guests aboardship, are always of interest to lady visitors.

On the opposite side of the hall are the brick try-works, an exact replica of those on a whaleship, built around two of the great 150-gallon iron try-pots which had made voyages "round the Horn" before finding their final resting place here. The bailers, skimmers, blubber-forks, "rousing pole," cresset, or "bug-light," and other implements used in trying out the blubber, are shown, as well as specimens of genuine "whalescrap," fed to the fires after the oil has been extracted to keep the pots boiling, and the cooler, deckpot, funnel and casks to be filled are in their proper place.

Near this are the "mincing horse," where the blubber was sliced into "bibleleaves" ready for the pots, and all the various gauges, testers, "oil thieves," etc., used in the refining processes, as well as samples of the different kinds and grades of oil and spermaceti, may be seen here.

Around the sides of the room and on the walls are shown hundreds of harpoons, including most if not all of the many types of both hand and gun "irons" known to have been used from the earliest days down to the present.

An exhibit of special interest shows the evolution or development of the whaling harpoon from the primitive forms through various experimental stages to the very latest perfected types.

In addition to this Museum the Nantucket Historical Association owns and maintains the last of the old Quaker meeting houses on Fair street, with a fire-proof building connected, in which are housed the general historical collections, the genealogical library, etc. Also the old "Horseshoe House," so called, built in 1686, on Sunset Hill, and the Old Mill (1746) on Mill Hill. The Association is supported entirely by membership dues, admission fees to the exhibits, and voluntary contributions.

By James D. Haggerty

Climbing the Ridgepole of Nantucket

Ye Ed Forsakes Mountain Peaks for Sand Dunes and Finds Much to See at Sea In Island Town Where Church Bell Ding-Dongs 52 Times Three Times a Day....Where Widows Watch from House-tops for Husbands....Where It's Only 3000 Miles Straight Across to Spain....Where Ladies' Underwear Shop Is Called "Venture Inn"....Where Biggest Newspaper Is Printed In One of Smallest Towns....Where One Man's Vocation Once Was Sitting Up Guarding Nervous Wives and Old Maids....Where It's Never Hot and—Oh, Well, If You're Not Interested Yet, Just "Skip It."

There are two things newspaper folk do well, and both of them is eat.

We have a vague recollection of having started a newspaper outing story this way some ten years ago, but it's still true, as our slowly but surely expanding waist line testifies.

And, next to the church-poor-box thief, the meanest man in the world is the one who was where it was nice and cool during the hot wave and who writes to tell you he "slept under two blankets last night."

All of which is introductory to the news that the Massachusetts Press Association had another excursion (what, again?), this time to its old love, the Island of Nantucket, 30 miles off the Massachusetts coast, and had such abundant evidence that Nantucket hospitality continues to bloom like the rambling roses on its vine-covered cottages and were so comfortable while you poor devils were sweltering at home that all agreed to return and "write sumpin' about it."

Our assignment, given by Publisher Charlie Hall of the Everett Herald, is to write "A Four-Days' History of Nantucket." Charlie and his good Rotary Ann, by the way, were our traveling companions and Charles achieved two of his lifelong ambitions. One was to have a chauffeur and sit back and flick his pipe ashes on the floor of the car. This, we provided to and from Wood's Hole.

The other ambition, nurtured since he was a boy on Nantucket Island, was to make some money and then sit on the veranda of The Ocean House and expectorate on the sidewalk. Charlie said "spit," but we've read the magazine ads and know that "spit is a horrid word."

Charlie avers he hasn't made any money, but after we visited half a dozen Nantucket churches in which, so he said, he used to take up the collection when he was a boy, we're not so sure. The only really prosperous-looking edifice on the island — it had a gilded cupola — was the one in which the said Publisher Hall did NOT take up the collection. In the others, he could even remember the "best aisles."

Some of our friends (?) who still persist in remembering that a woman fainted the last time we attended church in Wakefield, may wonder why we went to so many churches. It was part of the excursion. The other answer is that admission to all historic features of Nantucket was free to the visiting editors. Editors always go where it's free.

If the church bells at home disturb you on Sunday morning, go to Nantucket and get hardened. One church has the town clock in its belfry and it rings 52 times at 7 a.m., noon and 9 p.m., one dong for each week in the year. Why? Don't know. Guess it's just an old Nantucket custom.

You may attach any significance to this you want, but it was generally known that the member from Wakefield was on the trip partly to recuperate from a series of indispositions. Hardly had we unpacked our other shirt and extra handkerchief than up drives Grace Turner, wife of Publisher Harry Turner of the Nantucket Inquirer and Mirror (more of which later) and wants to know where Charlie wants to go.

She knew, anyway, but was polite enough to ask, and the answer was as expected.

After winding about for a while we came to Joy st., so named because it's a joy to get out of it, and landed plump at Charlie's cemetery lot.

After nearly three weeks of having our fellow Rotarians at home "hope we wouldn't live long and suffer" and offer to settle our estate for us, this was certainly the height of hospitality.

Speaking of streets, there's no better time than during the Depression to be on Easy Street. You can do it in Nantucket without having a cent. It's down in the lower town. Charlie Ruggles, the movie actor, who collected bed-post knobs in one of his comedies, could do real well out there collecting quaint street signs.

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Seriously, Nantucket is the one perfect ocean resort. Some 30 or 35 miles out to sea, it is beyond the zone of hot waves such as enveloped (so we Will Rogers-ed by the papers) this section last week-end. Being half-way to the Gulf Stream its waters don't make you feel as if you'd been pickled in brine for a week in a General Electric. (We know the common expression is frigidaire, but the G. E. advertises with us and the other one doesn't.)

In Winter it's so mild out there that the kids hardly know what coasting and skating are like and a snowstorm that fills the streets to the tops of the curbing rates as "a big blizzard"—and melts the next day.

And history!

Nantucket fairly reeks with it. The island was discovered before Plymouth was settled. Many houses are 200 to 250 years old. The Coffin House, the oldest, for example, is a perfect example of early colonial residential architecture and it hasn't been doctored over with modern gadgets.

Hope Charlie Hall will pardon the departure from the immunity promised above, but he was descended from the first Coffin—which may account for his interest in cemeteries.

You can travel even the historic mainland over and find nothing to compare with the whaling museum with its fascinating exhibits of the tools and methods of the early whaling days. If you think New Bedford originated whaling, don't say it in Nantucket. They were catching whales out there before New Bedford was settled. The last survivor of the old whaling sea captains, Capt. Grant, takes you about the museum.

Another old sea captain who will be 90 in August drives a carryall and doesn't look a day over 70. It must be the sea air.

There are a lot of carryalls and horses, still, on Nantucket Island, although the automobile, legalized there in 1918, is now the principal method of transportation and the old, one-lunged steam engine to Siasconset on the other end of the island, which was a feature on our first visit 24 years ago, is no more. What's worse, one of its old coaches has degenerated into a tea shoppe down a side street!

Nantucket is a mixture of Plymouth and our nearer Marblehead, but is mostly Nantucket, although if the houses were of white coral and the vegetation palms and cedars you'd be reminded of Bermuda.

Much of the island is treeless, except for scrubby growth over wide areas called moors. The reason for this is a reminder of the recent dust storms in the Middle West and the cause thereof. Two or three hundred years ago the island was heavily wooded with oak. Much lumbering was done. There was nothing to break the ocean wind-sweep and the top soil was literally torn off.

Getting back for a moment to automobiles and streets, Nantucket furnishes a lesson in road courtesy. Many Marblehead streets are very narrow, but many Nantucket streets are too narrow for even one car to pass through. The one-car-width streets are common.

After your driver has been around a few, he stops and unties the knots in the driving wheel. The fellow who invented the pretzel drove the first car on the island, and that's where he got his idea—from the steering wheel after he got through.

But does anyone mind?

No. You come suddenly to a corner or get half-way down a street and meet another driver.

Nobody says, "You big, clumsy So-and-So, where in th' this-and-that did YOU learn to drive!" Both drivers smile, nod, back up, flick somebody's front porch or doorstep off the fender and go along.

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Nearby is a sign reading "Venture Inn—Ladies' Underwear." We didn't—on account of having taken Friend Wife along for the sea-air benefit to her complexion.

Near 'Seonset is Sankaty Lighthouse, on a sand cliff 70 feet above the water; also one of the best of the island's golf courses.

You can roam Nantucket all Summer and never see half of it, even if the island is only 14 miles long and 3½ miles wide.

Its flora and fauna are interesting. The only deer we saw this time were spelled with an "a" and were on the bathing beach, but you can sit fascinated for an hour at the roadside and watch the black-crowned night heron catch minnows in the creek flowing under the road on the way to Surfside.

Benjamin Franklin's mother was born on the island and, speaking of Benjamin, there was an even more famous Benny there once—Benny Cleveland.

Among the unique professions his would be known in today's slang as "the top." He sat up with nervous wives of absent sea captains and guarded the house—15 cents a night or two nights for a quarter. He has long since been gathered to his fathers, but his fame is perpetuated in a poem which Harry Turner published years ago and now has in pamphlet form.

As Nantucket was, and still is, a marine town, its connection with the sea is ever present. Most of the houses, especially the early ones, have on the ridgepole what was originally known as "The Captain's Walk"—a small platform, surrounded by a railing and reached from a trap-door through the roof. From these the wives of sea captains were wont to watch for their spouses' ships. Later they became known and still are called "Widows' Walks".

In Nantucket they say the term was changed because so many wives became widows, the lives of sea-faring men being what they were in those days.

Somebody asked how a widow could watch for a husband when he'd been drowned? We ventured the suggestion that ashore widows watch for husbands (new ones), why not in Nantucket?

Nobody answered and the conversation changed, because Charlie Hall had just found another old schoolmate.

Well, we could write on and on about Nantucket, but think we've done pretty well for one who has "fit, bled and died" for the much higher altitudes of northern New England, but, if you think we've been around this neck of woods enough to know and be a good judge, take our tip and see Nantucket. You'll go again, as all of us adopted "foreigners" do. Next to the summit of Mt. Washington, it is farthest removed from the telephone and the cares of business, although we must confess that we did not attain complete isolation and seclusion. The young lady who served us at the Ocean House was a recently-graduated school teacher looking for a job, and when she was told of our connection with the education department at home, we got the biggest lobster salad.

G. E. C.
("R. E. Porter," to you)

Nantucket Historical Association ANNUAL MEETING

Old North Vestry, Tuesday, July 30, 1935

At Three O'clock in the Afternoon

We hope to present another interesting miscellaneous program following the business meeting, annual reports and election of officers, and we urge every member who expects to be on the Island on that day to make note of the date and attend if possible.

This is the one occasion in the year when we get together, so please don't miss it. Reminders, with further particulars, will be given in *The Inquirer and Mirror*, as the date approaches.

And remember that any one is welcome at this meeting, so please pass along a cordial invitation to your friends, whether members or not, and urge them to come. Let's break the record for attendance.

We would greatly appreciate it if members who have a copy of our "Proceedings" for the year 1922 which they can spare will kindly send it to us, as our supply is exhausted and we frequently have orders for back numbers. Thank you.

CATHERINE R. EGER, Secretary.

Anecdotes From Old Nantucket

THE NANTUCKET SCRAP BASKET. Being a Collection of Characteristic Stories and Sayings of the People of the Town and Island of Nantucket, Mass. Second edition. Revised, Expanded and Rearranged by William F. Macy, 163 pp. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.50.

THE content of this new edition of an amusing "scrap basket" of a volume may best be described in the words of a clergyman who spoke at one of the reunions of the Sons and Daughters of Nantucket. He said that "upon his betrothal to a daughter of the island, his prospective father-in-law gave him warning of what he might expect, in these words: "My

daughter, sir, has in her veins some of the blood of the original settlers of Nantucket, and a queerer lot God never made! So be prepared for anything!" And the reader may well be prepared for anything as he glances at the chapter headings: "Sea Yarns and Sayings"; "Whale Scraps"; "Genealogy and Necrology"; "Flotsam and Jetsam." Not among the least of the anecdotes in the local idiom are sundry advertisements in the local papers of Nantucket. The following was published in *The Inquirer* of Jan. 12, 1833: "The thief who stole a jug of oil from the North Humane House on Great Point on Sunday last, is requested to return the jug to the place from

which he took it and he may keep the oil to light his crime-stained steps through Purgatory. And no questions will be asked by Caleb Cushman, Supt."

Another priceless bit is this item out of a 'Sconserter's will: "I don't want my daughter Belindy to have anythin as long as her husband is livin! He is a lubber but she has been cruisin with him for years. I haven't got anything agin him but he doesn't no how to navigate the sea of life. * * * But Belindy likes him. Thas just like a woman." The book is delicious and varied Summer reading, and will while away hours for any invalid who loves the sea and all its works.

Revised to July 27-1933
 Nantucket Island Official Weekly Guide—"THIS WEEK IN NANTUCKET"

The Nantucket Historical Association

Extends a Cordial Invitation to

TOURISTS and VISITORS

To Inspect Its Various Exhibits



The Whaling Museum, Broad St., head of Steamboat Wharf
 Historical Collections and Quaker Meeting House, Fair St.
 The Horseshoe House (1686) Sunset Hill, off West Centre St.

All Open Week Days 9:30 to 5:30

Whaling Museum also open Sundays 2 to 6

Admission to Each, 25 Cents

The Old Mill (1746), off Pleasant Street { Open week days 11.30 to 5.30
 Admission 15 cents

Membership in the Association Costs Only One Dollar a Year
 Members Admitted Free to Any of the Exhibits at Any Time

To Understand and Appreciate Nantucket Be Sure and See
 These Exhibits

August 4, 1934

Nantucket Historical Association Annual Meeting.

The Nantucket Historical Society held its fortieth annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon, July 31st. As in the past few years, the meeting was conducted in the Old North Vestry, where a group of islanders and interested summer residents were on hand to witness the proceedings.

William F. Macy, President of the Society, presided, and opened the meeting with his customary greeting. The business session consisted of the reading of reports by Mrs. Catherine Ray Eger, Secretary; William F. Codd, Treasurer, and Mrs. Nancy S. Adams, Curator of the Fair Street historical rooms and Meeting House. All reports were accepted as read and are to be published in the Society's booklet on the annual meeting.

Alfred F. Shurrocks, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following nominations for officers during the ensuing year, and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the same:

President—William F. Macy.
Vice-Presidents—Millard F. Freeborn, Dr. Charles E. Congdon, Fred V. Fuller, G. Lister Carlisle, Mrs. Irving Elting, Thomas Giffin.
Secretary—Mrs. Catherine R. Eger.
Treasurer—Robert Congdon.
Curator and Librarian—Mrs. Walton H. Adams.
Councillors—Mrs. Annie Alden Folger, Mrs. Peter M. Hussey, Bassett Jones, Kenneth L. Taylor, Charles P. Kimball, Miss Olive Allen, Mrs. H. Hollis Bennett, Huntley D. Taylor.

President Macy stated that he had no lengthy address for the meeting as he intended reading an article on his visit to North Carolina this spring. He announced regretfully that the financial condition of the Society was still the subject of some concern.

"But our courage is still good," he commented, "and if, as they say, it is a good sign for a society of our type to be hard up—that is, going ahead too fast—it is a good thing that we have been biting off more than we can masticate immediately. Many other societies on the mainland have had to draw upon their permanent fund, and thus far we have been able to steer clear of this danger. The museum field in general is in serious difficulties, but we must carry on. What would be of great assistance to us would be a larger number of sustaining members. At present we have only eighteen, as compared to more than a thousand annual members. The sustaining membership fee is \$5 a year.

"As for our buildings and exhibits: The Whaling Museum has been holding its own and proving a very valuable asset to the community as well as the Society. The Oldest House is paying its way and the Old Mill, as we shall subsequently hear, is going to be another asset. The Fair Street building, however, is not doing as well as was expected. While we realized the Whaling Museum would draw the

attendance somewhat, we hoped that the historical rooms would hold its own. Perhaps a little campaign by our members will help restore the drop in attendance."

Mrs. Ackerman, chairman of the Old Mill committee, reported on the splendid success of this committee. Mrs. Ackerman told of the committee's discovery that the Old Mill was badly in need of repair. She consulted Thomas Giffin, a well-known island contractor; Bassett Jones, an engineer; and her husband, Frederick Ackerman, who is an architect. All agreed that the Mill must be immediately repaired—that the pressure of the wind on the vanes was terrific, that the shaft and timbers of the top were dangerously rotted, and that the structure might not last the winter.

Enough money was pledged for the work, and under the direction of Mr. Giffin the work was accomplished. It was a complete success, and the Mill is now grinding corn, just as it did in 1746, the date of its erection. The sight of the turning vanes has brought many visitors and to date nearly 500 paid admissions has been recorded.

Whitman Pearson, custodian of the structure, also reported briefly on the success of the Old Mill this year. "It is said," he remarked with a smile, "that the corn I ground is so far ahead of the commercial product that there is no comparison."

Clinton Macy, youthful custodian of the Oldest House, and said to be the youngest custodian in the country, read a poem entitled "To Her"—written by him in memory of his aunt, Sarah Lucretia Macy, custodian of the Oldest House from 1923 to 1933, and who died this spring. The lines were full of feeling and splendidly rendered.

THE JOSIAH MACY FOUNDATION.

The Foundation established by Mrs. LADD in memory of her father, JOSIAH MACY Jr., who was also the father of the late V. EVERIT MACY, is noteworthy for three reasons: first, because of the degree of freedom given the directors; second, because no new institution is set up, but the Foundation is to cooperate with other undertakings of social usefulness; and third, because the place of private philanthropy in a democracy has here clear and sound definition.

It is not only realized by the donor but well stated that "every generation has its own problems and must use its own intelligence and resources for their solution." The principle which lies at the foundation of the Community Trust is here impressively illustrated, the directors being the trustees, wisely selected and expected to act as wisely in the selection of their successors. Their discretion is limited only by the Founder's desire that they should devote the interest of the Foundation to the promotion of health and the ministry of healing. Within that broad range it is suggested that study should be given to causes rather than effects, that the "integration" of the knowledge and functions of medical science should receive special attention.

It is hoped that the Foundation will give itself more particularly to the "architecture of ideas," meaning by that, no doubt, to the sort of research for which it is difficult to find support. Laboratories and buildings are, of course, essential, but they are more readily procured. The income of a fund which is initially \$5,000,000 will go on in perpetual service to human health, working in many laboratories and in successive buildings devoted to such uses.

What invites special attention is the statement about the peculiar contribution that private philanthropy can make to public service. It furnishes a line of demarkation between the two:

Experience seems to show that in an enlightened democracy private organized philanthropy serves the purposes of human welfare best, not by replacing functions which rightfully should be supported by our communities, but by investigating, testing and demonstrating the value of newer organized ideas for sustained undertakings from which may gradually emerge social functions which in turn should be taken over and maintained by the public.

It is said in the Book of Chronicles of an ancient King of good reign, "And his deeds, first and last, behold, they are written in the book of the Kings." But the last of the good deeds of JOSIAH MACY Jr. will not be written so long as this Foundation which bears his name endures.

